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THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

At the foot of the hill, near the old red mill,
  In a quiet, shady spot,
Just peeping through, half hid from view,
  Stands a little moss grown cot,
And straying through at the open door,
The sunbeams play on the sanded floor.

The easy chair all patched with care,
  Is placed by the old hearth stone;
With witching grace, in the old fireplace,
  The evergreens are strewn.
And pictures hang on the whitened wall
And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,
  The dew-eyed flowers rest,
While midst the leaves on the moss-grown eaves
  The martin builds her nest,
And all day long the summer breeze
Is whispering love to the bended trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
  With a sack of dark green baize,
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told,
  In the events of other days;
And the powder flask, and the hunter's horn,
Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled, with a noiseless tread,
  Like fairy dreams away,
And left in their flight, all shorn of his might,
  A father—old and gray;
And the soft wind played with his snow white hair
And the old man sleeps in his easy chair.

Inside the door, on the sanded floor,
  Light, airy footsteps glide,
And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair,
  Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wrecked by the angry storm,
While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

A Struggle for Life.

BY T. BAILEY ALDRICH.

One morning, as I was passing through Boston Common, which lies between my home and my office, I met a gentleman lounging along the mall. I am generally preoccupied when walking, and often thread my way through crowded streets without distinctly observing any one. But this man's face forced itself upon me, and a singular face it was. His eyes were faded, and his hair, which he wore long, was flecked with gray. His hair and eyes, if I may so, were sixty years old, the rest of him not thirty. The youthfulness of his figure, the elasticity of his gait, and the venerable appearance of his head were incongruities that threw more than one pair of curious eyes towards him. He excited in me the painful suspicion that he had either got somebody else's head or somebody else's body. He was evidently an American, at least so far as the upper part of him was concerned—the New England cut of countenance is unmistakable—evidently a man who has seen something of the world, but strangely young and old.

Before reaching the Park street gate, I had taken up the thread of thought which he had unconsciously broken; yet throughout the day this old young man, with his wrinkled brow and silvered locks, glided in like a phantom between me and my duties.

The next morning I again encountered him on the mall. He was resting lazily on the green rails, watching two little sloops in distress, which two ragged ship-owners had consigned to the mimic perils of the pond. The vessels lay becalmed in the middle of the ocean, displaying a tantalizing lack of sympathy with the frantic helplessness of the owners on shore. As the gentleman observed their dilemma a light came into his faded eyes, then died out, leaving them drearier than before. I wondered if he, too, in his time, had sent out ships that drifted and drifted and never came to port; and as if these poor toys were to him types of his own losses.

"That man has a story, and I should like to know it," I said aloud, halting in one of those winding paths which branch off from the pastoral quietness of the pond, and end in the rush and tumult of Tremont street.

"Would you?" exclaimed a voice at my side. I turned and faced Mr H——, a neighbor of mine, who laughed heartily at finding me talking to myself. "Well," he added, reflectingly, "I can tell you this man's story, and if you will match the narrative with anything as curious, I shall be glad to hear it."

"You know him, then?"

"Yes and no. That is to say, I do not know him personally; but I know a singular passage in his life. I happened to be in Paris when he was buried."

"Buried!"

"Well, strictly speaking, not buried; but something quite like it," continued my friend H——, "we'll sit on this bench, and I'll tell you of an affair that made some noise in Paris a couple of years ago. The gentleman himself, standing yonder, will serve as a sort of frontispiece to the romance—a full-page illustration, as it were."

The following pages contain the story which Mr. H—— related to me. While he was telling it, a gentle wind arose; the miniature sloops drifted feebly about the ocean; the wretched owners flew from point to point, as the deceptive breeze promised to waft the barks to each shore; the early robins trilled now and then from the newly-fringed elms; and the old young man leaned on the rail in the sunshine, little dreaming that two gossips were discussing his affairs within twenty yards of him.

Three people were sitting in a chamber whose one large window overlooked the Place Vendome. M. Dorine, with his back half turned on the other two occupants of the apartment, was reading the *Journal des Debats* in an alcove, pausing from time to time to wipe his glasses, and taking scrupulous pains not to glance towards the lounge at his right, on which were seated Mlle. Dorine and a young American gentleman, whose handsome face frankly told his position in the family. There was not a happier man in Paris that afternoon than Phillip Wentworth. Life had become so delicious to him that he shrunk from looking beyond to-day. What could the future add to his full heart? What might it not take away? The deepest joy has something of melancholy in it—a presentiment, a fleeting sadness, a feeling without a name. Wentworth was conscious of this subtle shadow that night, when he rose from the lounge and thoughtfully held Julia's hand to his lip for a moment before parting. A careless observer would not have thought him, as he was, the happiest man in Paris.

M. Dorine laid down his paper, and came forward. "If the house," he said, "is such as M. Cherbonneau describes it, I advise you to close with him at once. I would accompany you, Phillip, but the truth is I am too sad at losing this little bird to assist you in selecting a cage for her. Remember, the last train for town leaves at 5. Be sure not to miss it; for we have seats for Sardou's new comedy to-morrow night. By to-morrow," he added, laughingly, "little Julia here will be an old lady—it is such an age from now until then."

The next morning the train bore Phillip to one of the loveliest spots within thirty miles of Paris. An hour's walk through green lanes brought him to M. Cherbonneau's estate. In a kind of dream the young wandered from room to room, inspecting the conservatory, the stables, the lawns, the strip of woodland through which a merry brook sang to itself continually; and, after dining with M. Cherbonneau, completed the purchase, and turned his steps toward the station just in time to catch the express train.

As Paris stretched out before him with lights twinkling in the early dusk, and its spires and domes melting into the evening air, it seemed to him as if years had elapsed since he left the city. On reaching Paris he drove to the hotel, where he found several letters lying on the tables. He did not trouble himself even to glance at their superscriptions as he threw aside his traveling surtout for a more appropriate wardrobe.

If, in his impatience to return to Mlle. Dorine, the cars had appeared to walk, the fiacre which he had secured at the station seemed to creep. At last it turned into the Place Vendome, and drew up before M. Dorine's hotel. The door opened as Phillip's foot touched the first step. The servants silently took his hat and cloak, with a special deference, Phillip thought; but was he not now one of the family?

"M. Dorine" said the servant, slowly, "is unable to see Monsieur at present. He wishes Monsieur to be shown up to the salon."

"Is Mademoiselle—"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Alone?"

"Alone, Monsieur," repeated the man, looking curiously at Phillip, who could scarcely repress an exclamation of pleasure.

It was the first time such a privilege had been accorded him. His interviews had always taken place in the presence of M. Dorine, or some member of the household. A well-bred Parisian girl has but a formal acquaintance with her lover.

Phillip did not linger on the stair-case; with a light heart he went up the steps, two at a time, hastened through the softly lighted hall, in which he detected the faint scent of his favorite flowers, and stealthily opened the door of the salon.

The room was darkened. Underneath the chandelier stood a slim casket on trestles. A lighted candle, a crucifix, and some white flowers were on a table near by. Julia Dorine was dead.

When M. Dorine heard the sudden cry that rang through the silent house, he hurried from the library, and found Philip standing like a ghost in the middle of the chamber.

It was not until long afterwards that Wentworth learned the details of the calamity that had befallen him. On the previous night, Mlle. Dorine had retired to her room in seemingly perfect health, and had dismissed her maid with a request to be awakened early the next morning. At the appointed hour the girl entered the chamber. Mlle. Dorine was sitting in an arm chair apparently asleep. The candle in the bougeoir had burned down to the socket; a book lay half open on the carpet at her feet. The girl started when she saw that the bed had not been occupied, and that her mistress still wore an evening dress. She rushed to the young lady's side. It was not slumber; it was death.

Two messages were at once dispatched to Philip, one to the station at G——, the other to his hotel. The first missed him on the road, the other, he had neglected to open. On his arrival at M. Dorine's house, the valet, under the supposition that Wentworth had been advised of Mlle. Dorine's death, broke the intelligence with awkward cruelty, by showing him directly to the salon where she lay.

Mlle. Dorine's wealth, her beauty, the suddenness of her death, and the romance that had in some way attached itself to her love for the young American, drew crowds to witness the funeral ceremonies which took place in the church in the rue d'Aguesseau. The body was to be laid in M. Dorine's tomb, in the cemetery of Montmartre.

This tomb requires a few words of description. First, there was a grating of filigrand iron; through this you looked into a small vestibule or hall, at the end of which was a massive door of oak opening upon a short flight of stone steps descending into the tomb. The vault was fifteen or twenty feet square, ingeniously ventilated from the ceiling, but unlighted. It contained two sarcophagi; the first held the remains of Madame Dorine, long since dead; the other was new, and bore on one side the letters J. D., in monogram, interwoven with fleurs-de-lis.

The funeral train stopped at the gate of the small garden that inclosed the place of burial, only the immediate relatives following the bearers into the tomb. A slender wax candle, such as is used in Catholic churches, burned at the foot of the uncovered sarcophagus, casting a dim glow over the center of the apartment, and deepening the shadows which seemed to huddle together in the corners. By its flickering light the coffin was placed in its granite shell, the heavy slab laid over it reverently, and the open door revolved on its dusty hinges, shutting out the uncertain ray that had ventured to peep in on the darkness.

M. Dorine, muffled in his cloak, threw himself on the back seat of the landau, too abstracted in his grief to notice that he was the only occupant of the vehicle. There was a sound of wheels grating on the gravelled avenue, and then all was silence again in the Cemetery of Montmartre. At the main entrance the carriages parted company, dashing off into various streets at a pace that seemed to express a sense of relief.

The rattle of wheels had died out on the air when Philip opened his eyes, bewildered like a man abruptly aroused from slumber. He raised himself on one arm and stared into the surrounding darkness. Where was he? In a second the truth flashed upon him. While kneeling on the further side of the stone box, perhaps, he had fainted, and during the last solemn rites his absence had been unnoticed.

His first emotion was one of natural terror. But this passed as quickly as it came. Life has ceased to be so very precious to him; and if it were his fate to die at Julia's side, was that not the fulfillment of the desire which he had expressed to himself a hundred times that morning? What did it matter a few years sooner or later? He must lay down the burden at last. Why not then? A pang of self-reproach followed the thought. Could he so lightly throw aside the love that had bent over his cradle? The sacred name of mother rose involuntarily to his lips. Was it not cowardly to the life which he should guard for her sake? Was it not his duty to the living and the dead to face the difficulties of his position, and overcome them if it were within human power?

With an organization as delicate as a woman's he had that spirit which, however sluggish in repose, leaps with a kind of exultation to measure itself with disaster. The vague fear of the supernatural that would affect most men in a similar situation found no room in his heart. He was simply shut in a chamber from which it was necessary that he should obtain release within a given period. That this chamber contained the body of the woman he loved, so far from adding to the terror of the case, was a circumstance from which he drew consolation. She was a beautiful white statue now. Her soul was far hence; and if that pure spirit could return, would it not be to shield him with her love? It was impossible that the place should not engender some thought of the kind. He did not put the thought entirely from him as he rose to his feet and stretched out his hands in the darkness; but his mind was too healthy and practical to indulge long in such speculations.

Philip being a smoker, chanced to have in his pocket a box of allumettes. After several ineffectual essays, he succeeded in igniting one against the dark wall, and by its momentary glare perceived that the candle had been left in the tomb. This would serve him in examining the fastenings of the fault. If he could force the inner door by any means and reach the grating, of which he had an indistinct recollection, he might hope to make himself heard. But the oaken door was immovable, as solid as the vault itself, into which it fitted air-tight. Even if he had the requisite tools, there were no fastenings that could be removed; the hinges were set on the outside.

Having ascertained this, Phillip replaced the candle on the floor and leaned against the wall, thoughtfully watching the blue fan of flame that wavered to and fro, threatening to detach itself from the wick. "At all events," he thought, "the place is ventilated." Suddenly he sprang forward and extinguished the light.

His existence depended upon the candle!

He had read somewhere, in some account of a shipwreck, how the survivors had lived for days upon a few candles which one of the passengers had insanely thrown into the long boat. And here he had been burning away his very life.

By the transient illumination of one of the tapers, he looked at his watch. It had stopped at eleven—but eleven that day or the previous night. The funeral, he knew, had left the church at ten.—How many hours had passed since then! Of what duration had been his swoon? Alas! it was no longer possible for him to measure those hours which crawl like snails by the wretched, and fly like the swallows over the happy.

He picked up the candle, and seated himself on the stone steps. He was a sanguine man, but as he weighed the chances of escape, the prospect appalled him. Of course he would be missed. His disappearance under the circumstances would surely alarm his friends; they would instigate a search for him; but who would think of searching for him in the cemetery of Montmartre? The Prefect of Police could set a hundred intelligences at work to find him; the Seine might be dragged, *les miserables* turned over at the morgues; a minute description of him would be placed in every detective's hand; and he—in M. Dorine's family tomb!

Yet, on the other hand, it was here he was last seen; from this point a keen detective would naturally work up the case. Then might not the undertaker return for the candlestick, probably not left by design? Or, again, might not M. Dorine send fresh wreaths of flowers, to take the place of those which now diffused the pungent, aromatic order throughout the chamber! Ah! what unlikely changes! But if none of these things did happen, how long could he keep life in himself?

With his pocket knife Wentworth cut the half-burned candle into four equal parts.

"To-night," he meditated, "I will eat the first of these pieces; to-morrow, the second, to-morrow evening the third; the next day, the fourth; and then—I'll wait!"

He had taken no breakfast that morning, unless a cup of coffee can be called a breakfast. He was ravenously hungry now. But he postponed the meal as long as practicable. It must have been near midnight, according to his calculation, when he determined to try the first of his four singular repasts. The bit of white-wax was tasteless; but it served its purpose.

His appetite for the first time appeased, he found a new discomfort. The humidity of the walls, and the wind that crept through the unseen ventilator, chilled him to the bone. To keep walking was his only resource. A kind of drowsiness, too, occasionally came over him. It took all his will to fight it off. To sleep, he felt, was to die; and he had made up his mind to live.

The strangest fancies flitted through his head as he groped up and down the stone floor of the dungeon, feeling his way along the wall to avoid the sepulchers. Voices that had long been silent spoke words that had long been forgotten, faces he had known in childhood grew palpable against the dark. His whole life in detail was unrolled before him like a panorama; the changes of a year, with its burdens of love and death, its sweets and bitterness, were epitomized in a single second. The desire to sleep had left him, but the keen hunger came again.

It must be near morning now, he mused; perhaps the sun is last gilding the pinnacles and domes of the city; or, may be, a dull, drizzling rain is beating on Paris, sobbing on this mound above me. Paris! it seems like a dream. Did I ever walk in its gay boulevards in the gold air? O the delight and pain and passion of that sweet human life!

Phillip became conscious that the gloom, the silence and the cold, were gradually conquering him. The feverish activity of his brain brought on a reaction. He grew lethargic; he sank down on the steps, and thought of nothing. His hand fell by chance on one of the pieces of candle; he grasped it and devoured it mechanically. This revived him. "How strange," he thought, "that I am not thirsty. Is it possible that the dampness of the walls, which I must inhale with every breath, has supplied the need of water? Not a drop has passed my lips for two days, and still I experience no thirst. The drowsiness, thank Heaven, has gone. I think I never was wide awake until this hour. It would be an anodyne like poison that could weigh down my eyelids. No doubt that the dread of sleep has something to do with this."

The minutes were like hours. Now he walked as briskly as he dared up and down the tomb; now he rested against the door. More than once he was tempted to throw himself upon the stone coffin that held Julia, and make no further struggle for his life.

Only one piece of candle remained. He had eaten the third portion, not to satisfy hunger, but from a precautionary motive. He had taken it as a man takes some disagreeable drug, upon the result of which hangs safety. The time was rapidly approaching when even this poor substitute for nourishment would be exhausted. He delayed that moment. He gave himself a long fast this time. The half-inch of candle which he held in his hand was a sacred thing to him. It was his last defense against death.

At length, with such a sinking at heart as he had not known before, he raised it to his lips. Then he paused; then he hurled the fragment across the tomb, then the oaken door was flung open, and Philip, with dazzled eyes, saw M. Dorine's form sharply defined against the dark blue sky.

When they led him out, half blinded, into the broad daylight, M. Dorine noticed that Philip's hair, which a short time since was as black as a crow's wing, had actually turned gray in places. The man's eyes, too, had failed; the darkness dimmed their lustre.

"And how long was he really confined in the tomb?" I asked, as Mr. H—— concluded his story.

"Just one hour and twenty-five minutes!" replied Mr. H——, smiling blandly.

As he spoke the Lilliputian sloops, with their sails all blown out like white roses, came floating bravely into port, Philip Wentworth lounged by us, wearily, in the pleasant April sunshine.

Mr. H——'s narrative haunted me. Here was a man who had undergone a strange ordeal. Here was a man whose sufferings were unique. His was no threadbare experience. Eighty-five minutes had seemed like two days to him! If he had really been immured two days in the tomb, the story would have lost its tragic element.

After this it was but natural I should regard Mr. Wentworth with deep curiosity. As I met him from day to day passing through the Common with that same introspective air, there was something in his loneliness which touched me. I wondered that I had not read before in his pale, meditative face some such sad history as Mr. H—— had confided to me. I formed the resolution of speaking to him, though with no very lucid purpose. One morning we came face to face at the intersection of two paths. He halted courteously to allow me the precedence.

"Mr. Wentworth," I began, "I have—"

He interrupted me.

"My name, sir," he said, in an off hand way, "is Jones."

"Jo-Jo-Jones!" I gasped.

"No, not Joseph Jones," he returned, with a glacial air, "but Frederick."

A dim light, in which the perfidy of my friend H—— was becoming discernible, began to break upon my mind.

It will probably be a standing wonder to Mr. Frederick Jones why a strange man accosted him one morning on the Common as "Mr. Wentworth," and then dashed madly down the nearest footpath and disappeared in the crowd.

The fact is, I had been duped by Mr. H——, who is a gentleman of literary proclivities, and has, it is whispered, become somewhat demented in brooding over, the Great American Novel—not yet hatched. He had actually tried the effect of one of his chapters on me!

My hero, as I subsequently learned, is a commonplace young man, who has some connection, I do not know what, with the building of that graceful granite bridge which spans the crooked silver lake in the Public Garden.

When I think of the readiness with which Mr. H—— built up his airy fabric on my credulity, I feel half inclined to laugh, though I am deeply mortified at having been the unresisting victim of his Black Art.

The Cheney-Whitehouse Case.

In the Circuit Court at Chicago on Saturday afternoon, Judge Williams rendered a decision in the Cheney-Whitehouse case. Application was made to Judge Williams last Spring by the counsel on the Whitehouse side of the controversy for an injunction, restraining the Rev. Charles Cheney from longer preaching in Christ Church, and the organization from further use of the Church and property. The case was argued for several days, and taken under advisement by the Court. The Court has now decided that the objections to the form of the bill were well taken, and it is therefore overruled. His decision embodied the following points: That the property, though originally taken in the name of the trustees, was in fact taken for the benefit of all who should be attached to the discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; that the property was held for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church and not for the "Low Church" party; that all churches in the United States are regarded in law only as voluntary societies, and the laws and rules of a church organization are regarded as a stipulation existing between the parties; that the existing canons were the stipulations by which Cheney agreed to be tried; that a church court more really resembles a court of arbitration than a civil tribunal, and that by the law governing similar arbitrations all the arbitrators must be present at the hearing; that the court for the first trial of Mr. Cheney had consisted of five assessors, and four only being present at the trial and final decision, it was not a court in the meaning of the Church canon, and its action was void; that upon the second trial the Court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and its decision was only void; that the Bishop had no power to sentence, except in pursuance of the finding of a church court, and such findings being invalid, his sentences were also void, and Cheney was never legally deposed from the ministry. The bill is therefore dismissed for want of equity.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Various Conventions and Nominations

There was a very small attendance at the Independent mass convention held at Indianapolis on the 12th, not over fifty delegates being present. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 12th, Congressional districts were all unrepresented. Hon. A. C. Stevenson, of Green Castle, was chosen chairman. A resolution was passed declaring the places of Attorney General and Auditor on the State ticket vacant. The nominee for the latter, Mr. Henderson, had accepted the nomination for the same office on the Democratic ticket, and the former declined.

Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Ebenezer Henderson, the nominee of the Independent Convention, held in this city on the 1th of June, for Auditor of State and James Mitchell, the nominee for Attorney General, have not accepted the nominations tendered them; and,

WHEREAS, They are fully identified and acting in harmony with one of the political parties declared by that Independent Convention to be, "as now organized, engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people," therefore,

Resolved, That their places on the ticket be declared vacant.

Mr. Shipler thought the thing was cut and dried in the interest of Mr. Wildman. He was here on the 10th of June and was heartily in favor of the movement, but he "found here those who were not here then and were not with us then, and are not with us to-day. We ruled out all professional men then, but here we see professional men, lawyers, doctors and bankers, and the whole affair was a gigantic fraud, such as would beat any new party in the world."

Judge Kilgore suggested that Mr. Henderson be called upon the platform and asked which platform he stood on, or whether both, and asked whether he would work for the Independent or the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Biddle, he said, was in a different position. He neither worked for the Independent nor Democratic conventions, and was a true Independent. Let Mr. Henderson say where he stands and for what ticket he will vote. For if he is Independent no one wants to take him off."

Mr. Pendleton did not desire discord. He was "an old friend and supporter of Mr. Henderson, but, as Independents, we are making a record, and cannot afford to support a man who has been working for the Democratic nomination all over the State, and is now working for the State ticket." This Mr. Henderson has done and is doing, and he favored kicking him off.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted, whereupon Mr. Shipler in an excited manner denounced the whole thing as "a political trick by professional tricksters," and withdrew from the Convention. He declared that he would never act with any party that was so corrupt in a professed principle.

The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock. On re-assembling, Judge Campyell, of La Salle, Illinois, was introduced to the Convention, and delivered a very lengthy address, after which the Convention made the following nominations to fill vacancies: For Secretary of State, S. B. Beyle, of Fountain county; Auditor, D. J. Prescott, of Pesey county; Attorney General, William A. Bell, of Wayne county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Andrew H. Graham of Bartholomew county.

The following resolution, submitted from the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt and reaffirm the platform of the Convention of the 10th of June last.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Central Committee was instructed to fill vacancies in their own number and to correspond with the independent organizations in other States, with a view to the organization of a National party.

The delegates of an Independent party, composed largely of Grangers, met in convention at Lincoln, Neb., on the 12th. Twenty counties were represented. Harrison Johnson, of Douglas, was elected Chairman. They decided to call a State Convention at Lincoln, September 8th, and will then nominate a full State ticket. The Republicans claim that it is a movement of dilapidated politicians. The Democrats are jubilant over any move calculated to weaken the Republicans.

The State anti-Prohibition Convention met at Detroit on the 12th. About 300 delegates were present. E. W. Andrews, of Bay City, was elected President. He made a brief speech in favor of license, as the only effectual means of dealing with intemperance. The report of the Committee on Platform was then submitted. It declares that prohibitory legislation has had no other practical result than the increase of the very evils which it was intended to cure; declares in favor of imposing a tax or license upon the liquor traffic, but not as a penalty upon those engaged in it for perpetrating a wrong, nor as compounding with it as an immorality and crime; such tax, they claim, is fully justified as a means of public revenue, and that such a tax may be imposed under the present Constitution. The resolutions also favor stringent laws to punish persons for adulteration of liquors, and declare that by the passage of a license law the business of retailing liquor will be confined to responsible and honorable men, and the character of the business elevated and public morals improved. Levi Bishop delivered a speech, in which he argued the total failure of prohibition and favored electing no executive officers of the State, who are not pledged to the license system. After the election of a Central Committee, consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District, the Convention adjourned.

The Prohibition State Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 12th, adopted a radical platform, favoring the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The following nominations were made: Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Rush Bradford; Judge of the Supreme Court, Simeon B. Chase; Auditor General, Calvin Parsons; Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. P. Cuthbertson. A State Central Committee was appointed with James Black for Chairman.

Wm. Walter Phelps, of the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey, was renominated by acclamation on the 12th. The resolutions declare in favor of a protective tariff, civil rights and specie payments.

In the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District, held at Middlebury, Vt., on the 12th, Colonel C. H. Joyce, of Ruthland, was nominated for Congress by acclamation, in place of C. W. Willard.

The Republican Convention of the Second District, held at White River Junction, renominated L. P. Poland, by a good majority. Thirty-eight out of 148 delegates bolted and set up D. C. Dennison, of Royalton, in opposition to Mr. Poland.

W. J. Purman was renominated for Congress from the Third District of Florida, by the regular Republican Convention on the 12th. The bolting faction, supported by Governor Stearns, nominated a negro.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ohio District, at Hillsboro, Ohio, on the 12th nominated Dr. Thomas Gordon, of Adams county, for Congress.

James H. Blount was renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District, at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 12th.

The Radical Congressional Convention has now been in session for three days at Selma, Ga., and 181 ballots have been taken, but there is no nomination as yet. Two negroes and a white man, an ex Federal General, are the candidates before the Convention.

A Chicago Tribune special says that the anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention at Indianola, on the 12th, nominated J. D. Whitman.

The Independent Reform Congressional Convention at Toledo, Iowa, Wednesday, nominated J. H. Pickerell, of Mason county.

The Congressional Convention of the Independent Reform party at Lincoln, nominated A. E. Stevenson, on the 12th.

The Independent Congressional Convention of the 19th District, which met at Carmel yesterday, nominated General W. B. Anderson.

State Auditor Clinton has tendered his resignation to Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, because the late Republican State Convention renominated Mr. Dubucklet, the present incumbent, for State Treasurer. After animadverting at length upon Mr. Dubucklet's official acts and character, Mr. Clinton says: "I decline to serve any longer with such an associate as the nominee of the Republican Convention, or to be longer held responsible for acts which, though I oppose them, I may not be able to prevent. I also regard the endorsement of Dubucklet as a condemnation of my course by my own party, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity to escape from a thankless and most unpleasant office, which otherwise I would have felt bound to retain. Further I consider this nomination a flagrant violation of the fifth resolution of the platform adopted by the Convention."

The Prohibitionists of the 20th Ohio Congressional District, held a convention at Cleveland on Saturday and nominated D. W. Gooman, President of Baldwin University of Berea, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic and the license clause in the constitution.

The People's Mass Convention at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 15th, was large and harmonious. A full county ticket was nominated in opposition to the Democratic nominees.

The Dayton, Ohio, District Prohibition Convention nominated the Rev. Mr. Montgomery for Congress on the 15th.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Milliners and Dress-Makers—A lot of Talk Thereon—Tilton and Beecher—Summer Charities—The Flower Mission—Business.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

Paris makes the fashions of the world, and New York varies them a trifle to suit the difference in climate and the peculiarities of the people, and distributes them through the United States and Canadas. The lady of Washingtonville, in the State of Iowa, gets herself a really fashionable dress at a very moderate price, but she does not know or appreciate how much more the same dress cost her sister (by Eve) in New York when the fashion was first brought out.

The fashionable milliners and dress-makers of this city make enormous sums of money. The simplest bonnet on their stands, without ornaments, is marked not less than $20, and then the expense begins. The little French flower is put on at $5, and the milliner who asks it never blushes a blush, and if that flower swells to a wreath or anything of that sort, the $5 swells to $25. Then the plume and the lace must be added, and you find that the cheapest bonnet that any woman of pretension wears costs not a cent less than $50. Let us go a little into detail in this matter of

EXTRAVAGANT PRICES.

I saw a little white hat the other day at a milliner's store, in the full summer style, of course, with a ticket on it marked $250! Think of that! And think, too, that this trifle, for it was as frail as spun glass, could not possibly be worn a dozen times! That price was doubtless paid for it. It was doubtless worn and admired a dozen times, and is doubtless now in some dust-bin.

What, oh wives, of hard-working farmers and mechanics, do you think of such prices as $600 for a not overly extravagant ball dress—of $900 for an evening dress, and then not considered extravagant at all? For be it known, on special occasions it is nothing uncommon to pay three or four times $800 for a dress, to say nothing of the lace and jewelry necessary to set it out. A rich dress of that kind must have all the accompaniments to make it the proper thing.

It is a curious thing in dress that the principal

DESIGNERS OF LADIES DRESS ARE MEN.

Everybody knows that Worth, the Parisian man-milliner, has designed and superintended the making of the best dresses that France has seen for many years. All the great houses in the trade in New York keep masculine artists to adorn feminine beauty. As women dress to attract the admiration of men, they have an idea, (and they are correct doubtless in this, as in everything else,) that a man can better judge of what men like than they themselves. The principal bonnet trimmer is a man six feet in height, and he handles needle and thimble with a grace and dexterity that is simply wonderful.

The milliners and dress makers of New York are the recipients of as many secrets as the physicians, though they are of another character. Mrs. Blank desires to outshine some other Mrs. in her set, and Madame, the modiste, is complaisant in the matter of credit—in fact, she urges all the rich goods possible upon the poor rich woman. But the bill is finally presented, and horror! what a bill it is! Item after item is scanned, till finally the grand sum total is reached. It is a long way up into the thousands. Now, Mrs. Blank has no earthly way of paying this bill. She dare not ask her husband for the money, for he, poor fellow, is struggling for life, and besides she has told him little else about the matter, in representing that she has been paying for all these nice things, as she got them, out of the liberal allowance for dress that he made her. The complaisant Madame suddenly becomes as rigid as an iron poker, and as cold as a stone. She must have her money. Mrs. Blonk in her terror, does queer things. Sometimes she pawns her diamonds, sometimes she steals coupons from her husband's bonds and sometimes alas! she sells her virtue to some wealthy libertine in whose pay Madame is, that the dread secret may be kept till economy enables her to pay. The passion for dress has ruined more women than all the other causes combined.

THE BEECHER BUSINESS.

I have been praying for seven days that I might never be compelled to write the name of Beecher or that of Tilton again, for the subject smells to Heaven. The accumulation of nastiness that is filling up about their names is terrible. Your readers all know the facts so far as the telegraph gives them. I can only assist them as to the drift of opinion here. It is against Beecher and is daily growing more intense and pronounced. New developments are coming to light daily. The fact is, it is believed, that Mr. Beecher has lived a life in total variance with his professions; that his amours have been fearful in number and quite as fearful in character. Instances are coming to light every day, and whether true or false they are believed. Reports are circulated concerning a lady, who for years, was his short-hand amanuensis, and it is stated moreover, that the officers of Plymouth Church knew of his infatuation for her, and attempted by force to save him from pursuing the intrigue.

Of course no one can say with any accuracy, as to whether there is any truth in all this, but there is a growing belief that it is true. And now Bowen, of the *Independent*, is being dragged in, and who will come next no one knows. It is to be hoped, in the interest of common decency, that some definite conclusion may be arrived at, and that an end may be put to this horrible scandal. We have had enough of it.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

This terribly hot summer following on the privations of the last hard winter has added to the sufferings of the poor almost beyond endurance. Days when thermometers marked 102 in the shade, and there have been weeks of such weather since the first of June, the state of things in down town streets and baking tenement houses was appalling. If the Board of Health had not stirred up the street cleaning department to unwonted zeal early in the season, New York would have been almost uninhabitable. As it was, the hot weather opened on a cleaner condition of things than the noses of humanity have been able to detect for years. It will be understood that cleanliness is spoken of only in a relative sense. When a citizen crosses either ferry without having to meditate exclusively on drainage and sewer-pipes from the dock to Broadway, he congratulates himself on the good condition of streets. The poor whose homes are in these streets, however, might be disposed to try conclusions with him. Many efforts are made by kind hearts to lessen the sufferings of this torrid summer. Excursions for the poor children, and for their parents too, are not wanting. Hospitals in the country are fitted up to receive sick children, homes are established for babies and invalid women, where they can get well in pure air among pleasant scenes, which to them are like tastes of heaven. The owner of one of the finest yachts in the country, is in the habit every summer of taking parties of mission school children off for a cruise, and giving them all the delights of unlimited petting and indulgence. The monkeys take to it as kindly as if they had been used to first class yachts, and had a banker for guardian all their lives, and come home with speech and manners polished up to a surprising degree. Benevolent ladies club together to send off poor sewing women for a month in the country, and send them, too, with snug little outfits, that there may be no drawbacks to the rest and pleasure of the holiday. It would be sadly against the desires of these practical, kind hearts if their names should become public, or it would be pleasant to say who have set examples of such worthy charities. Not the least among these the

FLOWER MISSION

continues its work of delight, sending bouquets to hospitals and poor families, where the spice of carnation and rose, for a while, dispel the fever-breath and street odors, with life-giving scents. Much of the miasm of the city might be neutralized, Physicians say, if every window-sill was banked with growing and fragrant flowers, to impart ozone to the air, and in time the Mission will doubtless turn its attention to supplying plants to those who are willing to take care of them. The credit of originating this beautiful charity is due, I am told, to Miss Ella Russell, the daughter of a highly esteemed New York merchant, and a member of Dr. Bellows' Church. This young lady brought the idea of the Flower Mission from Boston, where it was first attempted, and now the leading churches have their days for distributing bouquets, and every Thursday ladies are seen on the streets with hands full of geraniums and roses, while country carriages drive in from Long Island and Jersey with gentle-faced occupants, whose laps and hands are loaded with garden flowers. It is a delight to receive the flowers, it is a luxury to these owners to give. If one wants a sight of the Saints of New York, let him happen in at the Church of the Unity Thursday mornings, and see the sweet, devout and thankful faces bent over their offerings of bloom.

BUSINESS

Is, as I have prophesied, picking up. The cheerful face of the country merchant is once more seen on the street, and New York begins to look busy. Thank Heaven!

PIETRO.

Grasshoppers Bringing Railroad Trains to a Standstill

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says: On Wednesday, train No. 7, of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, struck the grasshoppers between Axtell and Beattie. The insects covered the track two inches thick, and the engineer was completely at his wit's end to know what to do. He understood a soaped track, but a track covered with grasshoppers was a novelty. He put on all the steam he could and tried to drive ahead, and yet he was nine hours in making eleven miles. How many grasshoppers were killed no one will undertake to say.

Yesterday morning, Conductor Scott Sharp pulled out of Seneca on time, and thought he would have an easy run to St. Joseph. In this he was mistaken. Two miles out, the track was completely blockaded by grasshoppers, and the engineer found it impossible to proceed. He hated to be beat out by such trifling insects, but finally had to run back to Seneca and wait until the insects had crossed the track on their way southward.

☞ A very singular and fatal disease is manifesting itself in various parts of Mexico, known as the "bursting sickness." Its attacks are sudden, beginning with nausea, followed by severe pains in the head and actual bursting of the cranium before death relieves the sufferer, which usually occurs in six or seven hours. This horrible disease first manifested itself in the silver mining regions of Durango.

A lady at Princeton, Iowa, was recently stung on the neck by a honey bee, and died from the wound in 20 minutes.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 20, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.
THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOYS AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

SUPPRESSION OF TESTIMONY.

What would be thought of a Court that would suppress testimony which was essential to the rendering of an intelligent and just verdict by the jury? And yet what different is the case of the Plymouth church committee? Mr. BEECHER is on trial before the world. The people are the jurors. The Plymouth Church Committee constitute the Court. If Mr. MOULTON'S testimony throws additional light upon the subject, it should not be suppressed. If it is favorable to BEECHER, he is entitled to its benefit; if it sustains Mr. TILTON, he is entitled to it. This contest is one which must result fatally to the reputation of one of the contestants. The public demand the facts, all the light they can procure, in order to do justice to all parties. The suppression of testimony and the mooted compromise can benefit no one. It can't be settled in that way. It is one of those things which will not stay settled, if settled in that manner. The Committee have no right to send out garbled testimony, suppressing that which is believed to be most important. Since the matter has gone so far, the public have a right to the whole truth.

FRANK WALWORTH.

The lunacy of this unfortunate young parricide, has been recently established by competent medical investigation to be real and not feigned, as has been asserted, in order to facilitate his removal from prison, and in accordance therewith, he has been removed to the New York State Asylum at Auburn. Last December, the State Commissioner of Lunacy, Dr. ORDRONAUX, reported him as an epileptic patient, and recommended his removal from the shop where he had been laboring to the hospital, where light employment in nursing was assigned him. For a time the change was beneficial, but for the last few months he has become very thin, and his epileptic symptoms increased to such an extent that he was rapidly falling into a demented state bordering on idiocy, and his removal to the insane asylum was accordingly decided upon, after a rigid examination by Doctors ORDRONAUX, BUTTON and WILKIE. It is therefore charitably to be supposed that when he committed the horrible crime of murdering his father, his weak mind was already partially diseased, and that, aggravated by his father's ill-treatment of his mother, his moral judgment had become obscured, and he believed himself called upon for the performance of a heroic action, in taking the life of his parent. The strong and uncontrolled passion of both of his parents, as demonstrated upon his trial, would naturally have a tendency to insanity in their offspring, particularly if efforts to overcome the inherently evil mental traits were unsuccessful, which was the case with FRANK WALWORTH, as with both his father and mother, all three being indeed miserable for life, from absence of proper discipline in youth, and from being educated in the mistaken idea that as they were of very aristocratic lineage, they were not subject to the same moral laws as ordinary mortals of plebian birth.

☞Twenty seven years ago, JOHN MITCHELL was transported for life for a conspiracy against the British Government. He now returns to his native country, but he goes as an adopted citizen of the United States. On his arrival, the populace turn out to welcome him, and he makes a speech in which he bitterly denounces Ireland's oppressor. Should he create disturbance over there, his case may involve some very nice questions.

ADULTERATED CHICAGO.

According to the testimony of the chemical editor of the Chicago *Times*, the Garden City ranks among the first adulterated centres of civilization, fully equaling if not exceeding that immoral, deceptive and seductive, whitewashed old sepulchre, Paris. Indeed, after reading the *Times'* expose, we truly pity the sorrows of the poor Chicagoans. It is saddening enough to reflect upon the trials and tribulations of *matras* and *patres familias*, when inducements to annul marriage, as the following, are said to be posted in its depots, "cars stop fifteen minutes for divorce." But what is that compared to the fact that 350,000 people are forced to draw their terrestrial subsistence from dining halls and restaurants, because the ladies of the Divorce Metropolis find the chief aim of women to consist in their being as beautiful as the lilies of the valley, who toil not, neither do they work, and if their beauty becomes lost through contact with the heated atmosphere of the kitchen, and their lovely hands lose roundness and whiteness from peeling potatoes and other vegetables, forthwith their husbands seek better looking wives, since it only requires fifteen minutes to make a change, and hence cooking must perforce be abandoned for the cultivation of beauty, and restaurant, dining hall and boarding house living take precedence of housekeeping.

Therefore Chicago has become a very Paradise for restaurant keepers, who, by using adulterated foods, coin greenbacks and become millionaires by feeding their boarders upon jellies "too vile even for hogs," manufactured of glue and sugar, colored with cochineal and aniline dyes, and flavored with artificial extracts in whose composition not one particle of natural fruit juice has been employed. The tomato catsup the poor afflicted devotees of the Divorce Courts are obliged to eat to render their tastelessly cooked restaurant meals palatable, contains few if any tomatoes, those antibilious, nutritious and healthful vegetables being replaced by flour, starch, and chemical coloring and flavoring extracts, which look and taste like the simon pure article. For the credit of the West we announce the fact that these catchups are all manufactured in moral Boston, and if they are a cheat and a fraud, are not as hurtful to the human stomach as the plaster of Paris, which is used for adulterating many of the more substantial articles of food. If Boston people do worship the money king, they are too conscientious to use very destructive poisons in food admixtures, and as they sell their tomato catchup very cheap, honest Chicago restaurant proprietors purchase it by the hogshead for their boarders.

As for the appetizing spices, like red, white and black peppers and mustards, wherewith Chicago seasons her meats and vegetable, their principal ingredients are buckwheat bran, meal and tumeric, with just enough of the pure article to give flavor and perfume. But as the buckwheat bran and meal is not particularly injurious, less harm is done by the use of those appetizers than by that of adulterated jellies. Chicago horse-radish is "hocused" with raw turnip, and the best Chicago Mocha and Java coffee is manufactured of burnt peas and coffee extracts, while Chicago vinegars are formed of starch syrups and sulphuric and acetic acids. This exposure, the Chicago *Times* thinks, "will induce every sensible man to go hungry." This, however, we are not prepared to believe, until the chemist of that enterprising journal has demonstrated by further research and analysis, that breadstuffs, meats, fruits, vegetables and other necessaries of life are likewise adulterated, which, with the exception of the first mentioned, appears impossible. That many who live in restaurants will eschew "the vile stuff" of which the appetizers in the cruet-stand are composed we admit, and that the very able, erudite and laborious six-column article of the *Times* is one of the most potent sermons ever preached in favor of the beatitudes of good old-fashioned housekeeping, where spices are bought whole and ground in a domestic mill, and jellies, catsups, etc. are made by or under the supervision of the mistress, we solemnly affirm. Just so long, however, as housekeepers will aver that it is *cheaper* to buy these things than to prepare them, and so long as people prefer the nomad existence of restaurant and dining hall to that of the substantial, well ordered home, and so long as mere outward womanly beauty will command a higher matrimonial value than intrinsic worth, so long restaurant proprietors, in order to be able to furnish cheap meals, will give their customers adulterated foods, appetizers and relishes, and bogus catchups, jellies, preserves and pickles will be supplied equal to their demand. And not till worth takes precedence of worthlessness, and substantial comfort that of empty display, can a cardinal change for the better be expected or hoped for.

☞The people of Massachusetts are not a little concerned about the determination of HOAR and DAWES not to accept a renomination for Congress. They are afraid that the successors of these able Representatives may be small men, and already there are strong intimation, that in the event of weak nominations on the Republican side, should the Democrats present strong men, Republicans will desert their ranks and vote for the Democrat. They contend that the interests of the country would be in greater danger from weak Republicans than from strong Democrats. This position of the Republican voters may lead to the nomination of able men by their party. There is a general demand for stronger men in Congress, and thus far the nominations made show a disposition to meet that demand.

☞A visitor to the Cathedral of Aix la Chapelle enumerates the relics which he saw there, saying all were vouched for as genuine, as consisting of 800 dresses of the Virgin Mary, 580 of her hair combs, and 400 swaddling clothes of the infant Christ.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

The crimes of incendiarism and adultery are exceedingly difficult to establish, as a rule, where the guilty parties make no confession. In the BEECHER TILTON case, both of the accused stoutly deny the taint of guilt, which renders it necessary to prove the charge before they can be condemned. The fact that Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON were ardent friends, or even lovers, does not establish the charge of crime, although it may, with mankind in general, afford strong grounds for suspecting the worst. Circumstances well calculated to arouse suspicion may be shown to have existed, and public sentiment may reasonably be divided upon the question of guilt, yet in a Court, or before a Committee, mere suspicion must not be substituted for fact, and the accused must be regarded as innocent until shown to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

In view of these facts, we suppose there are few who believe that the Plymouth Church Committee will adjudge their pastor guilty, as charged by Mr. TILTON. So far as Mr. BEECHER'S connection with that church is concerned, such a verdict will probably be accepted, but the public mind will not be satisfied with it, and Mr. BEECHER'S friends will scarcely desire to have this great scandal rest upon the evidence now before the people. While the facts developed may not be sufficient to convict him in a court of justice, they will, in the minds of perhaps half the people, raise a strong presumption of guilt. This he and his friends must desire to remove, and that can only be done by a reasonable explanation of the facts upon which such presumption of guilt is founded. Thus far, there has unquestionably been a failure to make such explanation. The genuineness of the extracts from letters quoted by Mr. TILTON, is not questioned, except in the case of Mrs. TILTON, who claims that she was coerced into signing the letters attributed to her, or that she signed them without knowing what she was doing. BEECHER cannot make such a plea, and it remains to be seen how he expects to render his letters harmless. Very much requires to be cleared up, otherwise Mr. BEECHER'S ability to do good must be materially curtailed.

☞If the public journals of the country can be regarded as a true index to public sentiment, the present investigation of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal will result in settling nothing. Some journals see in the evidence nothing calculated to stain the reputation of Mr. BEECHER, while others unhesitatingly pronounce the evidence conclusive and overwhelming, disclosing a degree of guilt which should consign the Plymouth Church pastor to everlasting infamy. A different result could scarcely be expected from such an investigation.

☞A Pennsylvania Democratic paper announced its preference for General HANCOCK as the candidate of its party for the Presidency in 1876. This caused the General to write a letter to that paper reproving it for dragging his name before the country in that connection at this early day, and remarking that he never yet has sought any political office, and never intends to. It is rather sharp in the General to protest against running his legs off before the opening of the campaign.

☞A new law came into effect on the 1st inst. of considerable importance to merchants and manufacturers who use printed cards in their business. No protection had been afforded for the inventor or owner of a new label, as they could, only in rare cases, be treated as trademarks, and they could not be copyrighted. But, by the new law, trade labels, cards, and prints can be registered in the Patent Office, for a trifling expense, and a copyright in them secured.

☞In accordance with the conclusion of recent negotiations between England and Germany, an arrangement has been effected whereby the latter will neither interfere nor make complaint, if British ships, conveying goods contraband of war to the Carlists, are seized, and hence we infer the conclusion that it is not the intention of Great Britain hereafter, to send articles contraband of war to the Carlists, as has been the case heretofore.

☞Matrimonial engagements are always published in the newspapers of Germany, as soon as they are formed, and when they are broken off, as sometimes happens, similar notice is given to the public. The following announcement recently appeared in the Cologne *Gazette*:

> With respect to the announcement by which I, at the end of last November, gave notice of my being engaged to the Dowager Baroness Zoe von Kotzbue, I am now obliged to state that this relationship has, at her desire, and to my great regret been broken off, because she did not find in my deportment that gravity she had a right to expect.—Count Luckner.

☞Much solicitude is felt for the safety of the Austrian Polar Expedition, which has now been about two years without having been heard from. The Government of Austria have issued a circular requesting all travelers and seamen, who may have learned any news regarding it, to communicate the same to the Foreign office at Vienna, or the Admiralty at St. Petersburg.

☞King COFFEE demands of the British Government that he be allowed the stipend formerly paid by the Dutch, that he be permitted to continue human sacrifices, and that his son be sent to England to be educated. The last request was immediately granted, but the others were refused.

☞The Roman Catholic Bishops of the German Empire entered a united protest to their Government last week, declaring that they cannot submit to one-sided laws, and claiming the supremacy of the Pope in all legislative matters regarding their church.

☞The Mediterranean squadron sailed from Malta for Barcelona on the 4th inst., while an Italian frigate was ordered to the northern coast of Spain on the same date.

☞These cool nights and hot days are splendid for pleasant dreams and vigorous ague.

☞It is not safe to travel with a small boy. There are so many detectives who can see little CHARLEY ROSS, the abducted Philadelphia child, in every child they meet, that any person having a little boy in charge is liable to arrest and imprisonment.

☞The cholera has broken out at Poore, India, among the pilgrims who have assembled there to celebrate the Juggernaut festival, and, according to recent advices, was creating great havoc among the inhabitants of that sacred city.

☞A couple of old ladies are having a dispute as to the meaning of the expression "all citizens." One says it only means men, while the other declares, blushingly, that it not only means men, but embraces women.

☞The Piute Indians are described by Western correspondents as unlike other tribes of aborigines, since they increase, multiply and replenish the earth with amazing and alarming rapidity, and are healthy and long lived.

☞M. MOVELLI, an astronomer of Marseilles, has discovered another comet, moving towards the nortwest. He has not yet given it a name, but says it has no tail, wherefore it may be designated as the tailless comet of 1874.

☞According to reports from the Department of Agriculture, the increase of the area of corn during the present year over that of last year is 2,000,000 acres.

☞Look out for stirring news from the old country. The WOODHULLS will soon be on the other side of the ocean. If there is any dirty water over there, they will find it.

☞Patagonia is another unexplored country, where abundance of gold is now said to be awaiting its possession by adventurous and enterprising wealth seekers.

☞The Lutherans of Philadelphia have in contemplation the erection of a monument to MARTIN LUTHER, in Fairmount Park, to be erected during the centennial year.

☞An item has been passing the rounds of the press stating that Mrs. LINCOLN is in Paris. It is not true. She has been abroad but once since her husband's death.

☞Where it is a minister, they call it magnetism and spirituelle simplicity; but where the worldly-minded are concerned, it is brutal sensuality.

☞Another "Life of Chief Justice CHASE" is announced as forthcoming, from the pen of Mr. J. W. SCHUCKERS, for many years his Private Secretary in the Treasury Department.

☞Unless pastures improve, there will be more peaches than cream this year—but that makes no difference in the city; chalk is abundant.

☞MOULTON is a peace-maker. "Blessed are the peace-makers"—but they must be careful not to make too many pieces.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A woman who tells fortunes from a tea-cup is a sauceress.

Helen M. Cook (Lottie Linwood,) the poetess, is summering at Ocean Grove.

An orchestra, consisting of fifty-three women, has been giving concerts in London.

The Syracuse, N. Y., University has received a gift of $30,000 from a lady of Liverpool, N. Y.

A St. Louis paper says: "Our fashionable belles are gradually dressing like the Sandwich Islanders."

Brides are going to adopt the English custom next winter, of wearing a bonnet at the ceremony, just for a change.

An Iowa woman who put vitriol on her scalp to remove dandruff, says it was the dandruffest experiment she ever tried.

A lady writes from Paris to say that silks are no cheaper there than here, and that shopkeepers are "awfully rude."

A lady barber has been driven out of Dubuque by the married ladies of that place. The latter thought she scraped acquaintance too easily.

The Philadelphia girl who is summering at Long Branch is a great diver, and can bring up a five cent piece nine times out of ten in twelve feet of water.

Indianapolis women are relating little reminiscences of how they used to romp with Henry Ward Beecher. "But, sir," they add, "I was very young."

Devout mother to young lady, who is burning up letters: "What are you doing there, my dear? Are you burning incense?" Young lady—"Oh, no, mar I am only burning nonsense."

Miss Emily Fawcett has received the medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers, and Commerce, for the best specimen of shell-cameo cutting.

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians has been postponed till February 10, 1875, when she will complete her seventeenth year.

The most elaborately dressed lady at Saratoga is a Cuban. Her maid told the bell boy, and the bell boy told the chamber-maid, etc., that her mistress has no less than thirty-seven entirely new dresses.

Eleanor Kirk is writing a novel. She has been living in retirement in Macon street, Brooklyn, ever since the death of her talented sister, Miss Rebecca Easterbrook.

Mrs. C. E. Turner, of Ames, Iowa, has been appointed to the chief management of the editorial department of Dr. Sprague's *Western Farm Journal*, and has entered upon the discharge of her duties.

At a recent high school commencement in Massachusetts, the young lady graduates appeared in neat calico dresses, much to the astonishment of the audience, that had gathered in the expectation of seeing the latest styles in Paris toilettes.

An English blacksmith being at present without an assistant, has for some weeks past been instructing his eldest daughter in the mysteries of his trade, and she is already an expert at the business. The young lady can shoe a horse in a good womanlike fashion.

Mrs. Beecher thus describes herself in her novel: "Mary's figure was larger than her sister-in-law's and not so graceful or dignified, and her educational advantages had been far inferior. She was inclined to grieve over this, fearing that she might not prove, in all things, such a wife as her loving heart believed her husband must deserve.

A LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese—Hoodlums—Transient Population—Where Emigrants Should go—The Labor Market, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1874.

The population of San Francisco is very much mixed. Nearly every nationality is represented, but the ubiquitous Irishman maintains a sharp numerical contest with the native American; then perhaps follow the Chinese, and the balance of the population is made up of Scotch, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Mexican, Welsh, and perhaps other wanderers from their native heath. But none are so noticeable as the Chinese, because they alone adhere to the costume of their country, and thus mark themselves as foreigners. This is one cause of the strong prejudice which exists against them. If the Celestial would adopt the manners, customs and apparel of the country to which they flock in such large numbers, make it their permanent home, study its institutions and contribute to its revenue and improvement, oppression and persecution, if not prejudice, would be disarmed, and at least a nominal toleration extended. There is no disguising the fact that the Chinese here are shamefully abused, both by the authorities and by private citizens. A gentleman assured me the other day that if Englishmen or Americans were so treated in China, their governments would send an army there to demand an apology and promise of better conduct. And still it is difficult to see what farmers would do without Chinese help, or who would perform the more menial duties of city life. They largely reap the harvest, cook for the harvesters, pick the fruit, peddle much of it, and to them is largely due the perfection of its shipment and its cheapness in market. They do a good deal of the laundry work, and in fact it is impossible to say what the 25,000 Chinese in this city do not do. Most of the evangelical denominations have missions among them, but the number brought under Christian influence bear a very small proportion to the population. Perhaps the most systematic and successful efforts in this direction is made by the Methodist Church, which has a fine mission building, and a devoted and energetic missionary, Rev. Otis Gibson, whose sole labor is given to their Christian and moral elevation.

The great dread of the Chinese, and indeed of many others, is the "hoodlums." A "hoodlum" is an animal known only in California, and it is to be hoped that all other places may know of it only by reputation. "Hoodlums" are adolescents from 15 to 20 or more years of age. They seem to have no visible means of obtaining a livelihood; perhaps many of them have their living already made by too indulgent parents, who permit them to spend nearly all their time on the streets, in company with like-minded youths, and there they engage in all sorts of mischief, from that which is merely playful, to that which is desperately criminal. Only a day or two since, a number of them tried to get into a circus by another than the proper entrance, and being successfully resisted by a couple of watchmen, they retired, armed themselves with stones, brickbats, clubs, etc., returned to the charge, and so employed their ammunition as to kill one of the watchmen, who was buried to-day. They pull the pig-tails of the Chinese, set dogs on them, jostle them on the street, assault new comers, and obstruct their locomotion, and do other acts of wickedness which only the genius of a hoodlum could invent. They are becoming a serious nuisance, and need severe handling by the authorities. A charge of manslaughter has been brought against five or six of them for the circus business, and perhaps their incarceration for a few years will afford a slight check to their companions. Those of them who attend school leave at half past three, and then they have all the day for mischief.

One of the first things which surprised me, was the large number of men, constantly in the streets. They did not appear to be business men, unless their business was to walk the streets, lounge on the docks and sit in the plazas. I expressed my surprise to a friend, and wondered what they were all about, whether in search of business or pleasure, or nothing in particular. He replied that many of them were men of independent means, or the sons of such men, who had been successful in the mines, in cattle or sheep raising, or in stock operations; many more were persons from the country who spend a few summer months in San Francisco, to escape the heat of the interior counties; others were tourists; and still others were a part of the five thousand of transient population, who take a brief breathing spell here before choosing a final settling place. Add to these the fact that for so much of the time the weather is so fine as to make it positively delightful to be out of doors, and we have perhaps explanation enough of the crowded condition of the sidewalks.

True, there are a great many idlers here, some of them such from compulsion. There is a natural tendency to congregate in cities, which affects the labor market injuriously, and many only push out into the interior when all applications for permission to work have been denied them. It would in many cases be much better to avoid San Francisco, and before the emigrant's small means are exhausted in waiting for something to do, in a large city, try to find or make a lodgment where there is more room. The continuous stream of travel to this coast must make an impression somewhere, and while it will ultimately result in enriching the State and accelerating the development of her magnificent resources, as well as prove a fortunate change for the industrious and persevering, there will nevertheless be many cases of disappointment on the part of those who change their location without due consideration, or for unsufficient reasons, which will serve to inspire caution in those who follow them. I think the climatic argument is the strongest.

G. W. W.

A Strange Story

From the Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

Miss Lyda Byres' father, of Oskaloosa, Ia., lately wrote a letter to one of his daughter's lady friends in Bloomington, Ill., stating that Lyda was dead. She had been seized with illness soon after returning home from the normal school at Bloomington and died suddenly. It made much grief among the companions of the young lady's Normal school course. Several days after a letter came addressed to the same young lady of Bloomington, apparently by the hands of her dead friend. Opening the letter she found that her supposed dead friend had both written the letter and signed it. The letter stated that she had been struck down by illness, was pronounced dead, put in a coffin, her grave dug, and the hour for the funeral appointed; but she was luckily not buried for the very good reason that she woke up in time to render the last ceremony quite unnecessary. She was very glad of it, and quite well again. She supposes it was a trance that looked like death.

Types continue to cut up antics, even in well-regulated offices, we infer from seeing John Brown announced as "a linseed preacher."

Miscellaneous.

IN SICKNESS.

How to Take Care of Sick People who are Improving.

The art of taking care of the sick should be understood by everyone, for there is no one but will some time in life find use for such knowledge. Says Mrs. M. E. Sangster:

"Would you believe," said a friend to me, "that last winter, when I was getting over that fever, and my dinner didn't come up to my room right, I was such a baby that I cried? And I didn't feel a bit ashamed of it then, though I do now." "It was the most natural thing in the world," I answered: "and there is no sort of reason for you to be ashamed of it now. When a person is in the state we call convalescent, the body is weakened by pain, and the nervous energies are exhausted. The mind sympathizes with the body, and one is very apt to be cross and impatient, easily hurt and quite unable to bear a disappointment with composure. Though it wouldn't be much to you or to me to-day to lose our dinner, or to have what we didn't care for on the table, because we are well—yet if we were sick—not so sick as to take no note of time, but lying forlornly weak, in the monotony of one room, counting the flowers on the wall-paper and the spots on the carpet till our eyes ached, longing vaguely for any change, and half unconsciously thinking of dinner as a relief—it would be a sort of heart-break to have that fail us. The world of an invalid is narrowed into a space between the four walls of his chamber. The day, so full of perplexities, of cares, of joys, to other people, drifts to him wearily by, measured off by the striking of the clock and the three-hour intervals of a vial and a spoon. How he gets to hating that everlasting vial! How loud and sharp in his ears sounds the ticking of the clock! How aggravating the creaking of the door, the squeaking of Uncle Ned's new boots, the rustle of Aunt Belinda's stiff silk! How he tries to repress impatience, knowing that the family wonder at his being so cross, and yet are chafing miserably at the very thought of their pity.

I did not say all this to my friend, though I thought of it in connection with what I did say to her. In the first place, the food of a convalescent should be tempting to the palate. It should be delicately and daintily prepared, and neatly and fastidiously served. Everything about the tray, plates, spoons, cups and glasses, should be spotlessly and shiningly clean. The napkins should be exquisitely fresh and without wrinkle. It pays to take a little trouble every time in the arrangement of the food, as the very best meal may be spoiled for the invalid by carelessness in this particular.

Secondly, small delays ought to be avoided. If the repast, necessarily a slight one, is expected at a certain hour, have it ready precisely at that hour, not fifteen mortal minutes later. More depends during convalescence on the faithfulness of the nurse than on the skill of the physician, and many a patient dies because, humanly speaking, the doctor's care is not supplemented by the good sense and thoughtful attendance of those in charge of him.

Thirdly, in sending meals to a sick-room, it is always well to cover them. Very often the cup of tea or bowl of broth, that leaves the kitchen hot, is half cold by the time it has gone through a long hall or two, and up a couple of stairways, being fanned at every step by the surrounding air. The slice of toast is set on the table to wait for the bit of steak that is broiling on the gridiron; the tea is poured out and sweetened for one who would as lief drink extract of senna as tea with sugar in it.

Little things! Yet out of infinite littles is made up the mosaic of life. So eminent an authority as Florence Nightingale testifies that nothing is too little to be considered in the care of the sick, and daily experience justifies the wisdom of her opinion. While it is well to ask sometimes whether there is anything for which the patient longs, it is not usually best to talk much about food in his presence. "Will you have jelly to-day and ice-cream to-morrow?" is presenting a problem to the enfeebled brain which will probably be solved by the rejection of both. Manage surprises when you can safely. Good generalship is as necessary in a sick room as on a battlefield.

HE SKIPPED OUT.

A Wealthy New Yorker who was Once a Murderer in Portland.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

Long years ago, say 1826 or thereabouts, John Morgan lived in the "wind-mill house" in this city. Mr. Morgan was a fisherman, a large muscular man, and his wife was a very handsome woman. In one of the frequent absences of the husband the wife left their home. On returning at one time he found her absent. He took his fish knife, went to a neighbor's, and ground it to a keen edge, responding to the inquiry as to what he was going to do with it, that he was going to kill a hog. He then went in search of his wife, and demanded of her that she should return. This the wife refused, replying that she was going to do as she pleased. High words passed, when he drew his knife and gave her a stab in the breast, killing her instantly. He then went to his own house and attempted to kill himself, inflicting fearful injuries. Dr. Stephen Cummings when called said they would prove fatal in two hours, and that it was hardly worth while to dress his wounds. It was done, however, and the man removed to the Poor House to be cared for. He was constantly attended. One night some two or three weeks afterward, he sent an attendant out of the room on some pretext or other, and when he returned John Morgan was gone. The window was up, and there was the ladder on which he descended or was carried down. It was reported that some men from Westbrook—Masons—carried him off.—From that day nothing was heard of the departed dying man till a few days since, when a letter was received from a lawyer in New York, inquiring for the heirs of the said John Morgan. It now appears that after his escape he found his way to New York, where he married and accumulated quite a property. It was in relation to this property that the letter was written, and the heirs in this city and vicinity are now preparing to get possession of it.

The Dark Side of Servant-galism.

[From the London Echo.]

We have all been amused from time to time with the absurdities of "servant-galism"—the ignorant impertinence, the ludicrous mistakes, and the absurd toilets of Mary Ann and Betsy Jane. There is, however, a tragic as well as a comic side to the life and character of the young and all unwise creatures with whom many are in such close and continual relations, yet of whose minds or hearts, hopes, wishes or despairs, most people have less definite idea than those of the people who lived in Rome in the day of the Cæsars. Between the drawing-room and the kitchen there has been a great gulf fixed—the very plan of our English homes, as well as of our English manners, causing it to be much greater than where people live on the same flat—and many a benevolent master or mistress, devoted to doing good out of doors, lives in utter ignorance of the sorrowful need of help, sympathy, and guardianship, of the girl whose life and their own run parallel, but never come into real human contact. Two miserable stories of attempted suicide by London servant girls were brought to light simultaneously at the Guildhall and Worship Street Police Courts, on Monday. The one poor child, Martha White, was sixteen years of age, the other, Maria Corn, had tried to cut short her days after only fourteen years in this world of work and weariness. The first girl, whose parents seem to be respectable people (the father, a carpenter, the mother a dressmaker), was in service in Canonbury Square, but had received notice to quit. She had "got into bad company," with the usual sad results. Now she is determined to drown herself. Even to the magistrate's question whether she would not give up the project, she answered in a low, resolute voice that she would do it still. Judiciously she has been sent for a time to Newgate, on remand, to see if the kind-hearted Chaplain can bring her to a better mind. The second girl's case is less easily explicable. She was found at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, in deep water in the Regent's Canal, near Cambridge heath bridge, and, having been rescued with some difficulty, has since confessed that she tried to drown herself, as she was "out at service and did not like her place." She has been remanded, expressing regret for her action, and the laborer who bravely saved her, has been rewarded with ten shillings from the Court, but we are left without any clue, beyond her avowal that she "did not like her place," to the motive of her attempt to destroy herself. As servants are, unfortunately, only too ready, as a general rule, to quit places which they do not like; and as nobody can prevent them from doing so at a month's notice, there is, of course, some further history beneath Maria Corn's attempt at suicide—most probably some childish and trifling mortification which to the poor little ignorant creature of fourteen has seemed beyond endurance.

Perhaps the real wonder is not that two servant girls, amid the thousands in London, should endeavor on the same day to commit the crime of self-destruction, but that many more offenses of the class which come before Police Magistrates should not be done by and against this multitude of child-servants living in our large cities, so devoid of experience and self control, and so very slightly controlled or counseled by those who better understand their perils. A certain number of servants of the higher sort are the children of married servants, who have destined them to their own calling, and these receive, no doubt, usually far more advice and cautions from their mothers, and are more carefully placed at the outset than the majority whose parents are country folks or artisans, knowing practically nothing of the dangers to which their daughters will be exposed in London service. Much the most to be pitied of all is the very large contingent furnished from the workhouse and pauper district schools, who have acquired, perhaps, a superfluous facility for reading and writing, but scarcely the slightest practical knowledge of domestic duties, and none at all of the one great art of life, without which all others are useless, that of self-control. It is hard, but it ought not to be impossible, for us to realize how, if we had been fed for all the years of childhood on the monotonous work-house diet, the temptations presented at the age of 14 by an apple, a pot of jam or lump of sugar, would be absolutely irresistible, and quite unbalanced by any theories about the rights of property which we might have been taught in a lesson book, but which (having never possessed a farthing we could call our own) we had never experimentally taken to heart. Further, if we had been shut up in the whitewashed work-house wards during all our youth, the sight of the busy streets, the gay shops and carriages, would inevitably cause us, when sent out on an errand, to linger twice as long as we ought from our drudgery at home, even supposing that nobody offered us the ecstatic delight of a little illicit gossip, and neither "Punch and Judy" or "Bones and Tambourine" happened to be exhibiting round the corner. The stupid ignorance of human nature's laws exhibited by people who expect children, under such circumstances, and with such antecedents, to be staid, self-respecting and self-controlled, as if they had been free and trusted all their days, is almost as absurd as the parallel confidence with which they expect girls who have never seen any kitchen utensils save the huge wholesale apparatus of a vast institution, or even so much as touched a baby, to find out by inspiration the use of pots, pans, and how to carry an infant "out walking" with the utmost comfort and advantage to the baby. Even if employers were all that they ought to be to their servant girls, and never sent them out to fetch beer after dark, or spoke to them with unjust severity, or gave them insufficient food, or withheld their poor little earnings on miserable pretenses of expenditure and gifts of old shoes and clothes—if none of these daily suffered wrongs fell to the lot of the humbler class of servant girls, there would still be large need for patient protection and guidance for them in their first entrance into a world beset with such cruel traps and dangers. Not the worst of them, perhaps, and certainly not the most hardened, may be those who, like Martha White and Maria Corn, heart-struck with shame for a false step, or weary, even before life has fairly begun, with hardship and toil, seek rest in death. The responsibility lies assuredly very heavily, in the first place, on the parents or the work-house authorities, who place girls out at service without the strictest inquiry into the characters and habits of their employers, and, in the second place, on those masters and mistresses who often behave more thoughtlessly and cruelly to the young human creature under their roof than they would do to a foal or calf in their field, or to a callow bird fallen out of its nest in the wood. That we have been referring to a particular class of servants, a class little known in the more comfortable homes where several are kept, is, of course, evident. A great difficulty rests in the license which is given, partly by custom and more by neglect of mistresses and of older servants, to these, mostly ignorant girls, whose ordinary habits would be regarded as scandalous by young women of any superior class. We are convinced that no work of philanthropy would be rewarded with more useful and beneficial results than a movement which should have for its object the training, and, to a certain extent, the surveillance of young servant girls, especially of those who pass in such obvious peril—untrained, unfriended, with no sense of responsibility—from the confinement and misery of a work-house school to the uncontrolled and too often undirected life of household service.

Wonderful Gas Springs.

About one half mile over a mountain from Bartlett Springs, there is what is called a gas spring. This is probably the greatest curiosity of the mountains. The water is ice cold, but bubbling and foaming as if it boiled, and the greatest wonder is the inevitable destruction of life produced by inhaling the gas. No live thing is to be found within a circuit of 100 yards near this spring. The very birds, if they happen to fly over it, drop dead. We experimented with a lizard on its destructive properties, by holding it a few feet above the water; it stretched dead in two minutes. It will kill a human being in twenty minutes. We stood over it about five minutes when a dull, heavy, aching sensation crept over us and the eyes began to swim. The gas which escapes is the rankest of carbonic acid, hence its destruction of life; also quenching of flame instantaneously.—Colusa (Cal.) Independent.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept seperate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

J. S. L., Tuscumbia, Alabama.—To extract the essential oil from flowers, procure the petals of any flower you may wish, dip thin layers of cotton-wool into the finest olive oil, sprinkle a little fine salt on the flowers, and lay them on a layer of the cotton; alternate the flowers and cotton until you have a wide-mouthed glass bottle or an earthen jar full; tie the top close with a bladder or several thickness of cloth or paper; lay the vessel in a hot sun, and in fifteen days when you uncover it a fragrant oil may be squeezed out of the cotton mass, which will be found little inferior to the celebrated ottar of roses, if you have used rose-leaves.

MRS. M., Madison, Wis.—To make your fruit jars air-tight, nothing is better than a *waxed cloth*, tied over the jar. Prepare the cloth as follows: Melt together rosin, beeswax and tallow in equal parts; tear the cloth in strips four inches wide, or at least wide enough to tie over your jars well, then draw these strips through the hot mixture. After your glass jars are filled with hot fruit and while still hot, close the mouth with cloth thus prepared and tie with firm cord. Then take another piece of the waxed cloth and dip it in some melted wax prepared as the above, only having about half as much tallow in it as the first preparation; tie this quickly over the jars and put them where they will cool at once. Nothing it is said can be so thoroughly air-tight as bottles so covered.

CURIOSITY, Monroe, Mich.—Yes, onion water will prevent flies settling on gilt frames, yet will not injure your frames in the least. Simply boil three or four onions in a pint of water, then brush over your frames and glasses with it. Once during the summer will be sufficient. —Your gold-fish need more air. You will probably be able to save the others by putting them in a large tub of water and letting a small stream of water run into the tub. Gold fish are subject to another disease which gives them a mealy look, and this will soon prove to be a parasitical fungus. There is absolutely no positive cure for this mysterious disease but to throw the fish away at the first symptoms, for it will only affect the rest of the fish in the globe.

"IGNO [illegible]CE," Paola, Kansas.—Midsummer Day falls on the 24th of June, and is sometimes known as St. John's Day, being the nativity of John the Baptist.—The expression, "*Not at home*," merely means in the accepted significance, "*Engaged and cannot be seen*, and so deceive no person, nor is it intended to do so. It may be employed innocently as far as one's friends or one's self is concerned, but the effect upon a servant is doubtful, she arguing that her mistress bade her utter what she regards as a deliberate falsehood for that mistress's convenience. Therefore, she cannot be reproved for one uttered in her own behalf.

A SUBSCRIBER, Tiffin, O.—The term Zoophyte is commonly applied to corals, sponges and the like. It signifies plant-animals.—Soap is supposed to have been invented by the people called barbarians (the Gauls, Huns, etc.,) about two thousand years ago. It was first made in England at the beginning of the 16th century. Until that time it had been imported.

STUDENT, (no address).—Perhaps the best statement of the fable of the Gordian knot is this. Gordian having so intricately twisted and tied this knot in the leathers of his chariot harness that it was impossible to tell where it began or ended, the oracle of Apollo declared that whoever should untie the knot should be master of Asia. Many attempted it but without success till at last Alexander the Great, after trying in vain to untie it, cut it asunder with his sword. The application is plain.

POVERTY, Vincennes, Ind.—A little money will go a great ways in the toilet of a lady of fine instincts and perceptions. The secret consists simply in her knowing the three grand abilities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own points. So there are three things to study—first, what is becoming; second, what is appropriate or good; and third, what is fashionable. The most elegantly dressed woman of our acquaintance is one who moves in a large and fashionable circle in New York, whose costumes are invariably artistic, becoming, and handsome, yet she dresses on less money than many a woman of ordinary income spends yearly, yet who is never well dressed. To follow fashion blindly, without regard to becomingness or fitness is simply vulgar.

A BUILDER, Catlettsburg, Ky.—A mason of large experience in chimney building says he never has a chimney smoke if constructed as follows: Construct the throat of the chimney, or that part of it just above the fire-place, so small that a man or boy can scarcely pass through. Immediately above this, the chimney shaft should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about three feet in height, and then diminish to its usual proportions.

DOLLY VARDEN, Waterville, N. Y.—*All cosmetics* containing white lead are poisonous.

E. W., Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.—There is no accurate way of measuring fluids by dropping them from a bottle. The drops from the lips of a vial vary according to the different force of the attraction of cohesion in different liquids. Thus, 60 drops of water are equal to 100 drops of laudanum from a lip of the same size. The graduated glass measure used by apothecaries is the only true measure for this purpose.—Black and white pepper are both produced from the same shrub. White pepper is simply black pepper deprived of its external coat. Of course the black is the stronger.

"MISS SLIMMENS," New Boston.—The bridal veil is supposed to have originated from the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing a marriage ceremony under a square piece of cloth, held at each corner by a tall man, over the bridegroom and the bride to conceal the bride's blushes. Throwing an old shoe after a newly married couple is supposed to bring good luck to them, but it originally signified the renunciation of authority and guardianship over the bride by her parents; and the receipt of the shoe by the bridegroom, even if accidentally, was to signify that the authority was transferred to him.

E. H. J., Saginaw, Mich.—An excellent Japan varnish for harness, carriage tops, etc., can be made with boiled linseed oil ½ gal.; burnt umber, ½ lb; true asphaltum, 1½ ozs.; turpentine to thin it properly. Grind the umber with some of the oil; melt the asphaltum in a little of the oil also, by heat, mix all, adding the rest of the oil, and boil. When cool thin with turpentine and apply with a bit of sponge.—The word Jaundice is derived from the French *jaune*, yellow, and *jaunisse*, jaundice or yellow disease. It was called jaunis in old English.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Erie Pa.—Sprinkle moist caustic potassa over the floor or ground near rat holes and they will trouble you no more. The potassa makes their feet sore—they lick these with their tongues, then their mouths become sore, and the result is that they leave the house never to return.—The familiar phrase, "Knowledge is power," is found in Bacon's de Haerisibus, and was used in an argument on predestination in rather a different sense than we attach to it to-day. Bacon's meaning was that the capacity to know may be termed a power, not that knowledge confers power. 2,500 years before Bacon's birth, the sentence was written—"A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth in strength."

"MILITARY," Germantown, Pa.—The term soldier is derived from the Latin *solidus*, a piece of money. The Roman legions were paid, but a volunteer received nothing but thanks and honor.

MISS ANNA M., Oberlin, Ohio.—The expression, "Halcyon Days," signifies quiet and peaceful stillness. The halcyon, or king's-fisher bird, is stated to breed in the sea on the coast of Sicily, and there is said to be always a calm during her incubation, about fourteen days:

> 'Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
> As halcyon brooding on a winter's sea."

Your question concerning the Initials I. H. S. has been answered in this column before, we believe, but perhaps only giving the meaning. The origin of them is attributed to St. Bernardine, of Sienna, who invented them to denote the name and mission of our Saviour. They are commonly found in all churches, more especially the Church of England. These letters signify "Jesus, the Saviour of men." *Jesus hominum Salvator;* or, In him is salvation; "*In hoc salus.*"

NO NAME, Nixon, Illinois.—Cards, like the game of chess, are supposed to be of Asiatic origin. In all probability they were introduced into Europe by Arabs and Jews before the 13th century.—Easter is the festival of the resurrection of our Lord, or the Christian passover. It has no connection with the Jewish passover.—The first day of April is called All Fool's Day, from the fact that every where among European races the custom of sending people on empty errands and laughing at them is common. Two accounts of its origin are given. The Oriental scholars say it is from the *huli* feast among the Hindoos, where a similar custom prevails. The older opinion is that it comes from a celebration of Christ's being sent about to and fro between Herod, Pilate and Caiphas.—The Barber-Surgeon was formerly known by his pole at the door. The pole was used for the patient to grasp in blood-letting, a fillet or bandage being used for tying the arm. When the pole was not in use, the bandage was tied to it and twisted round it, and thus hung out for a sign. At length a pole was painted with stripes round it in imitation of the real pole and its bandage; hence the barber's pole.

F. S., Freeport, Ill.—Edward Jenner, an English physician and surgeon, was the discoverer of vaccination. The first case of vaccination was performed on May 14, 1796, on James Phipps, a boy eight years old. Jenner met with bitter hostility to his theory, was denounced from pulpits, ridiculed unceasinging, but finally overcame all opposition and was recognized by all nations as one of the greatest benefactors to his race. He died in 1823.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Bloomington, Ill.—The name "Charles's Wain" is given to the Constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear, often called also the Dipper. The literal meaning of the name is "the rustic's wagon," and some fancied resemblance doubtless was the occasion of its use.—Camphor is an excellent preventive of moths in furs but is objectionable since it impairs their beauty by turning them light. To wrap furs closely in newspapers is said to be very effectual as the printing ink is very distasteful to the moths.—To make turpentine soap, which is so nice for blankets and quilts, requiring very little rubbing, cut up three pounds brown soap and melt it in seven quarts of water, then put it in a stone jar and add nine tablespoons spirits of turpentine and six of alcohol. Let the clothes remain for half an hour in a very hot suds made with some of this soap, then wash out and rinse as other clothes are done.

MRS. QUILP, Mansfield, Ohio.—To remove the green slime from your brick pavement, pour over the bricks boiling water in which any vegetables (not greasy) have been boiled. Do this for a few days successively and the green will disappear. Perhaps the best recipe for dyeing brick red is to melt one ounce of glue in a gallon of water; while hot, put in a piece of alum the size of an egg; half pound Venetian red, and one pound Spanish brown. Try a little on a brick, let it dry; if too light add more red and brown, if too dark put in more water.

H. D. B., Hudson, Ill.—Wishes to know if J. A. Warden, who formerly lived at North Bend, O., is still a resident of that place.—Also, whether the Scarlet Magnate strawberry would do well in Northern Illinois. Can any one answer his questions?

W. J. D., Peace, Kansas.—The term, "old regiments," as applied in bounty and pension laws, etc., is an arbitrary one, and includes all regiments which had been mustered into service prior to January 1, 1863.

F. B., Hesper, (no State).—Yes, you can add to your club list at any time at the same rates.

C. C. T., Dublin, Ind.—What a pity you could not send your full name with your questions, according to our rule.

HENRY B. KRATZ, Wismer, Pa.—Do you mean the wholesale dealers in any particular city, or in the whole United States?

J. S. N., Robinson, Ills.—Will try to do something to bring about the result you desire. Write again if it is not accomplished.

ADAM, Bowling Green, Mo.—There is no such word in the English language as "Fice," meaning a small dog, according to Webster. The word is common enough in colloquial English, but we do not know how it originated.

A. M.—There ought not to be the slightest trouble in procuring a catalogue of Antioch College, unless, possibly, you wrote when the new catalogue was just coming through the press. Address the Secretary of the Faculty, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Your penmanship and punctuation are good, but we cannot judge of your style and grammar from a short note.

R. B. H., St. Clairsville, O.—The new comet which has been discovered since the disappearance of Coggia's comet was discovered at Marseilles, France, July 26, and first observed in this country by Professor Swift, Rochester, N. Y., July 30. He says: "It is quite large and bright for a telescopic comet, and has a strong central condensation, but as far as I could judge by observation, both in in the solar and lunar twilight, it has no nucleus or tail. It is in the fourth coil of Draco, and moves at the rate of about one degree a day."

* * *

A California Temperance Association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whisky shall be allowed."

* * *

An order just received from a chemical manufacturing firm of Indianapolis for one thousand pounds of potato bugs may be classed as one of the curiosities of commerce. It has been discovered that these insects possess qualities which make them a good substitute for the Spanish fly, and there is a prospect that, from being regarded as an unmitigated pest, they may become a source of actual profit.

* * *

A negro named "Uncle Jip" was fooling around the ferry dock yesterday, when some one offered to bet him fifty cents that he couldn't let a cocoanut be broken against his head. "Just kiver that money," said the old man laying a fifty-cent piece down, and as soon as it was done, he sat down on a chair, uncovered his head, and told them to pound away. A small cocoanut, with the husk peeled off, was thumped against his skull until it flew in pieces, and Uncle Jip raked in the currency, with the remark: "If anybody wants to kiver any more money, send him aroun'."

BEECHER-TILTON.

Moulton Before the Committee—His Statement not yet Made Public

Frank Moulton was before the Beecher Investigating Committee about an hour on Monday. One-half the time was consumed in reading the statement, and the remainder in the cross-examination. Mr. Moulton said to a reporter that his statement would make about three quarters of a column, but this is not believed to include the documents submitted to the Committee.

An arrangement was entered into between the Committee and Moulton that the statement should not be made public until 11 o'clock this morning, when the injunction of secrecy will be removed and copies furnished to the press.

The Brooklyn Eagle's extra says that Moulton, in his statement before the Committee, said that he was prepared to submit the originals of the letters cited by Mr. Tilton in his statement, but apart from doing that he had no statement to make. His part in this business had been that of a peacemaker, and that role he proposed to adhere to. Of the gossip that came to his ears in any way, he had resolved to say nothing. If Beecher and Tilton were determined to fight, he couldn't prevent them, but he was resolved to add no fuel to the flames. The letters, of which Mr. Moulton promised to supply the originals, are only those that Tilton quotes from in his statement.

Mr. Beecher's friends now say openly that he was blackmailed in large amounts for some years, and that should Mr. Moulton tell all he knows, an entirely new phase will be assumed in the case.

Several private conferences, at which were prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, not publicly connected with the inquiry, have been held recently, with a view to the adjustment of the whole matter.

Tilton's counsel, and it is believed Tilton himself, have been several times in communication with Moulton Saturday and Sunday. Moulton also had a talk with Gen. Butler Sunday.

The Committee will hold an informal meeting for consultation at 11 o'clock today, and hold a formal session this evening at Mr. Storrs' residence to take testimony, and perhaps to close the investigation.

A feeling of disappointment prevails in the community, growing out of the unsatisfactory end toward which the Beecher-Tilton scandal is drifting. The withholding from the public of Moulton's statement is the subject of much unfavorable comment. The general belief is that a compromise of the whole affair is on foot. The Argus says it is stated that Mrs. Tilton has been laboring under a hallucination; that Mr. Beecher is willing to resign his pastorate; that Plymouth Society will refuse to accept his resignation, and that Tilton will, upon these conditions, again open the doors of his house to his wife.

Gen. Tracy said that the Committee had not decided whether it will keep Moulton's statement back until all the proceedings are printed or keep it back altogether.

Gen. Butler had a long interview with Moulton on the 11th, at the conclusion of which he was driven to the house of Gen. Tracy. The latter had just returned from Mr. Beecher's residence, and both gentlemen went into the house, where they remained in consultation several hours.

Mr. Shearman, in an interview, said in relation to the publication of Moulton's statement, that Moulton insisted on a pledge of secrecy from the Committee. The arrangements came about in this way: Moulton insisted that a pledge should be given by the Committee that none of his testimony should be made public until a member of the Committee, who was named, and he should meet together or agree upon its publication in whole or in part, or upon its suppression until the Investigating Committee had taken all the testimony and was ready to report its verdict, accompanied by the evidence taken in full upon which that verdict was governed.

Reporter—Who was the member of the Committee who was to make this arrangement with Moulton?

Mr. Shearman—District Attorney Winslow.

Reporter—It seems strange, doesn't it, that Mr. Moulton should press for secrecy now when the crisis has come?

Mr. S.—Yes, it does seem strange. The Committee wished to publish the testimony as they had published the other statements, but Mr. Moulton absolutely refused to consent to this.

Mr. Shearman, after further questioning, said: "I know all that Frank Moulton can say or has to say, and I know that there is nothing that he has in his possession that can implicate Mr. Beecher one iota. Nothing, because there is nothing in existence to implicate him. Why, if I could tell you all I know about this case, it would show you Mr. Beecher's motives in keeping silent and would show him blameless, as clearly as if a calcium light were turned on the whole story. If Mr. Beecher had spoken long ago, these clouds would have disappeared like mist before a summer wind, and yet, even now, I would not advise Mr. Beecher to speak out, knowing, as I do, the circumstances of the case, though his own character would seem to demand that he should tell the public what they have absolutely no right to know. There is a prurient curiosity to know every detail of this disgusting business, which is absolutely shocking. Mr. Beecher has held his tongue, out of respect for the feelings of others. Why, look at this Hooker exhibition. Mr. Beecher tried to keep that quiet to spare the feelings of his family and friends, and mark you, there are others, but their case is different from her's. She, it was very well known, was weak-minded, and the Woodhull people got hold of her and preached upon her weakened intellect, but if Mr. Beecher opened his mouth and told his story there are distinguished citizens who have been mixed up in this matter who would suffer, and in his silence he has spared their feelings."

R.—What do you mean by that, Mr. Shearman?

S.—I mean that this Woodhull coterie is a nest of blackmailers. That it is the sole object of their lives. They have inveigled into their toils distinguished men and women, and they have sought out Mr. Beecher as a target for their operations because he was a shining light. I tell you that he can make this thing clear as the noon-day sun, and, if he should, there will some people suffer whom he has spared for a long, long time at the cost of his own ease of mind and a dastardly persecution. When I reflect upon what would be the consequence of his letting out what he knows of the whole business, I would advise him even now to keep silent and explain away only what is necessary to the Committee.

The Graphic publishes a story to the effect that Beecher, when it was ascertained that Moulton would make a full statement to the Committee, summoned to his house Gen. Tracy, Mr. Shearman and one of the members of the Committee, and made confessions very disheartening to them, but when the disclosures were repeated in the Committee it was resolved that, inasmuch as they were commissioned to carry on the investigation and had been appointed by Mr. Beecher, they could not withdraw until they had concluded their work. Then came the need of the greatest care and sagacity in the continuance of Mr. Beecher's defence. Before this, the Committee had freely expressed their desire to have Mr Moulton's full statement. Now a change of tactics were called for and communication was had with Mr. Moulton, and he was urged by all the arguments at their command, to withhold all of his statement, except so much as would barely meet the demands implied in Mr. Tilton's published testimony. They urged that only those points should be covered which had already been made. This, as it is reported, it was urged was all that Mr. Moulton, as a gentleman having the welfare of society at heart, could do. The course so strongly urged upon him by the Committee coincided, it is understood, with the tenor of the advice which he had previously received from his counsellor and friend, General B. F. Butler, and yet Mr. Moulton was for some time doubtful what course to pursue, he had prepared a full statement, comprising nearly 300 pages of manuscript matter. On Sunday afternoon last, he was still in doubt. That night, however, he consented to revise his statement, although at the risk of putting himself at a disadvantage before the public. This excised statement was the one read last evening.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "The following is the substance of Moulton's statement. It may be relied upon as correct, so far as a man with a tolerably good memory can reproduce it. It is reliable, because it came from a member of the Committee."

Mr. Moulton's statement is unexpectedly brief, not making more than five or six foolscap pages, not closely written. Mr. Moulton says in substance that all he knows about the difficulty between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton was intrusted to him in confidence, with all documents he has been furnished relating directly or indirectly to the case, and that these documents were intrusted to him in confidence. He says that he has known Tilton since 1857, and that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Beecher in 1869, and merely through this case. Notwithstanding the fact that the consent of both Beecher and Tilton to tell what he knows about the case, and to furnish all the documents he has in relation to it, and the additional fact that he has been two times summoned before the Committee, he says that he cannot in conscience, and as a man of honor, disclose any confidences which have been placed in him. He came into the case as a peacemaker, to settle it, and all that he has done has been done in that direction. Without his knowledge, and against his wishes, certain documents connected with this case have been published, namely through Mr. Tilton, and in the statement for the Committee so many of the original documents as he has copies of and which have been made public he feels under obligations to place in the hands of the Committee, if necessary. Moulton had had copies of all these documents made, and he handed these copies to the Committee, holding himself ready to produce the originals, when the Committee desired to verify them. Beyond this, Mr. Moulton was not willing to make any statement, nor did he feel himself justified in honor or in conscience in producing any documents safe those quoted by Mr. Tilton in his statement, and Moulton handed the Committee his statement and copies of the documents quoted in Beechers communication. Moulton was briefly cross-examined and he maintained the same position. He reiterated what appeared in his statement, but if any attempts were made to assail his position as a friend of both parties, or to question his honor, he might be under the necessity of making a further statement, but for the present he contented himself with furnishing the Committee the exact copies of the documents quoted by Tilton.

The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session Tuesday evening. Two witnesses were examined—a lady and a gentleman—whose names could not be found. Half an hour after these witnesses came out, the committee adjourned. They were as reticent as ever and could give no idea as to how much longer the investigation would last, nor the number of witnesses yet to be examined. Several members of the committee gave the opinion that Moulton's statement will not be made public until printed with the full report of the committee.

Mr Moulton was at his home all the evening, but refused an audience with every visitor and answered all questions sent to him by a note with the simple reply, "I cannot say."

It is not known whether Mr. Beecher will be before the committee this evening or not.

Mr. Moulton was at his residence all day. He refused to say if his statement would be made public to-day, and would not answer any question on the subject. District Attorney Winslow, Theodore Tilton and Mr. Moulton's stenographer were with Moulton from an early hour. The house was besieged with reporters, but nothing definite could be learned there. District Attorney Winslow said that it was more than probable that the statement would not be ready for a day or two, as the Committee had to compare the documents contained in it with those already in their possession. More than this he was unable to say.

An interview was obtained with Mr. Moulton at two o'clock, P. M., Tuesday. He said his statement would not be made public sometime during Wednesday. He thinks it probable that it may be given to the press Thursday, but at what hour he could not say. District Attorney Winslow, on leaving Moulton's residence, was asked when the statement would be made public, but he refused to answer any questions. It is stated that Moulton prepared two statements, one containing merely the papers referred to by Tilton, and the other a mass of matter relating thereto. He asked the Committee which they would have, and was informed that the shorter one would be preferred, which he immediately read. It is said that the statement accepted will make about two columns, while the other, it is estimated, would make a page.

Mr. Moulton said that his statement would not be made public to-day, but refused to answer the question when the statement would be given out. Gen. Tracy was met going to Mr. Shearman's house, and he said he had no idea when Moulton's statement would be given to the press, but thought that it would not be until Beecher had testified, when both would be given. It is believed Mr. Beecher will be before the Investigating Committee this afternoon, but on this matter, as now upon all others connected with the great scandal, the Committee are silent.

MRS. HOOKER'S STATEMENT.

Beecher's Explanation of the Conduct of His Sister, Mrs. Hooker.

From the N. Y. Times of Saturday.

An authoritative explanation of Mrs. Hooker's connection with the case is put forward by Mr. Beecher's friends. They say that Mrs. Hooker, who holds advanced opinions on the woman suffrage question, fell under the influence of the Woodhull wing of that party to such an extent that her mind became unsettled. In her morbid state of mind she wrote a letter to Mr Beecher on this subject, to which he replied in a kind and gentle manner, realizing, as the whole family had for some time, that Mrs Hooker's mental balance was in danger of being disturbed. A short time after this Mr. Beecher received another letter from her, in which she declared her intention to come to Brooklyn, obtain from him a public confession of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, together with one from Mrs. Tilton, mount the pulpit at the regular Sunday service, read the confession, after which Mr. Beecher should retire, and she would take his place and preach to the Plymouth congregation. Before replying to this letter Mr. Beecher took it to a friend and adviser, who assured him it was the production of an insane woman—of one in danger of an acute proxysm of mania—and he advised him to go to her, and, without contradicting her, by appeals to her sisterly affections, induce her to go quietly home. Mr. Beecher acted on this advice. He wrote to Mrs. Hooker that he would meet her in New York, and they met. At the interview he had a long conversation with her, and treating her precisely as though she were a child in error, he endeavored to show her the folly of her course. Knowing her peculiar weaknesses, Mr. Beecher succeeded in his effort, and Mrs. Hooker became quiet.

While Mrs. Hooker was in New York, Mr. Theodore Tilton also went to see her, having heard of her expressions of her belief in the truth of the Woodhull scandal. Tilton then confronted Mrs. Hooker with a most positive and violent denial of Woodhull's statement with reference to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. He warned her against her proposed action in proclaiming her belief in Mr. Beecher's guilt, and event went so far as to threaten her if she persisted in making a public disturbance.

Mrs. Hooker's case, with all the attendant circumstances, was then privately laid before Dr. Butler, a celebrated alienist, formerly at the head of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. Dr. Butler gave it as his professional opinion that the advice given to and acted upon by Mr. Beecher was correct; that Mrs. Hooker was clearly laboring under mental monomania, brought on by over-excitement and long continued occupation of the mind on one subject.

The above explanation, it is said, will be given by Mr. Beecher in his testimony before the Investigating Committee. It was rumored yesterday that the committee had the names of several gentlemen who heard Mr. Moulton say after the publication of the scandal in Mrs. Woodhull's paper that there was not the slightest truth in the charges of criminality with Mrs. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton was out of town yesterday. She is said to be engaged on another statement, which will shortly be given to the public. Mr. Tilton's friends look upon the denial in Dr. Storr's letter of a part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony as calculated to weaken all the statements she made before the committee.

HIGH LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.

What the Restive Young Blobbs Wrote to His Father

> They say this town is full of cozenage;
> As nimble jugglers who deceive the eye,
> And that deceit should steal such nimble shapes,
> And with a virtuous visor hide disgrace.
> —*Shakespeare.*

During the forepart of the season the festive Mr. Blobbs, who is theologically very "sound," sent his wife, whom he had looked upon as physically unsound, and his offspring, Billy, here to the Springs. Billy is a fast and precious youth, and his doting "parient" had charged him to write to him often and give in detail every interesting item, which injunctioned Billy, unbeknown to the maternal branch of the family, promptly obeyed, and the same mail carried to Mr. Blobbs a letter from Blobbs and his "invalid" mamma. Below we print both letters. The first, from Billy reads thus:

Dear Daddy—It's awful nice here in the valley, and me and ma are having such jolly times. I think the nicest place in the world for a boy to have good time is Hot Springs. Don't you, Daddy? At first it was awful lonesome here without you, and I says to dear ma: "When is pa coming out from the city?"

"Never, I hope, Billy," says she. "Your father is such a dry old stick, and we are doing so much better without him." Oh, daddy, you wouldn't know ma now if you should see her here. She's looking so well and young. She's taken to wearing such lots of fine things and jewelry that her beau has given her, and our servant, Sally, says she doesn't look older than a girl of sweet sixteen. Ma's got a real splendid beau, too, with such fine whiskers and mustaches. Ma calls him Charlie, Dear Charlie. I call him a brick, because he gives me such heaps of candy and nuts when he calls on ma, and tells me to run out and take the fresh air as the waiter brings in the champagne or sangaree punch. Ma is mighty fond of punch, and says she likes it better than green tea. Sally, too, says that ma's beau is the nicest gentleman she ever saw, and that it is no wonder that ma loves him, and will remain here until fall. The waiter fellows here are "bully boys." Pop and I get no end of stale tarts, pies and poundcake, bottled ale, tobacco, and occasionally a drink of whisky. They are teaching me to swear and play euchre, too, but keno is my favorite game. Ma has no time to look after me, she's so taken up with painting, dressing, dancing, and dear Mr. Charlie.

Oh, pa! I want to see you so awful bad, and show you how I can throw "high die," cheat at keno, or knock the stuffin' out of every boy that crooks his finger at me; but pa, don't come yet. It would break into ma's and Mr. Charley's pleasure so, and make ma so hopping mad.

Please write soon, and don't fail to send me plenty of pocket money. A fellow can't do without "tin" here.

Your affectionate son, BILLY.

Mrs. Blobbs' letter gives a somewhat different version of the same matter, and reads as follows:

My Dear Husband:—My health is improving, and I thank the Lord for it. I am beginning to enjoy the Sabbath-like peace and quietude of this romantic and salubrious retreat. I miss you very much, and my thoughts are often with you; but for the sake of your flock I will not ask you to join me at present. Our dear little Willie and the Bible are my usual and almost constant companions, though when I see it, I find a good deal of religious society here. Are you lonely, dear, without me? I hope not, for the fresh, invigorating air out here, and the use of the waters, are doing me much more good than medicine taken at home possibly could, and, if I remain until Fall, I believe I might be quite restored to my former health.

Give my fondest love to the dear sisters of our church, and tell them I remember them all in my prayers. I read your soul-stirring sermon in Monday's paper. It filled my heart with peace and comfort. With the love and faithfulness of a true and affectionate wife, accompanied with many kisses, I bid you, my dearest husband, adieu. Will write you again soon. Our sweet little Willie sends you a note by the same mail, which will no doubt interest you much, as he is the pet of the —— hotel, and notices everything that is going on here. May peace and the spirit of God rest upon you, is the prayer of your loving wife.

LUCY BLOBBS.

Mr. Blobbs, in a state of mind more easily imagined than described, left for Hot Springs immediately after reading these letters, and arrived here much exhausted. Mrs. Blobbs, accompanied by her son Billy, left for their home on the first outward bound stage with her dear lord and master.

Mr. Blobbs selected the following for his next text: "Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies"—*Hot Springs Ark. Courier.*

* * *

A Hartford firm is making what is claimed to be the largest monument ever cut from granite for the Pratt family, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is 45 feet high, and will cost $30,000, exclusive of several figures that are to surround the central shaft.

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Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
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Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics;
Shakespeare Gems
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Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
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Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
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Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except *"Wonders of the World and *History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet-makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1874.

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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of six. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

for four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

THE FORMOSA WAR.

The victories of the Japanese over the Boreans have excited the ambition of the conquerors and IWAKURA, who is the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, is determined to hold fast to the advantage which Japan has thus far derived from the Formosa war. Therefore, a large Japanese army is stationed at that fertile and desirable island, and no diplomacy from the Chinese Government has as yet succeeded in persuading the Nikado to recall his troops and evacuate Formosa. Therefore, a war between China and Japan is imminent, and correspondents write that the latter Government is desirous of its speedy inauguration, while the Government of China, though stronger, is making every attempt at reconciliation. But as Formosa is the prize, Japan will not heed peace overtures until she has wrested this luxuriant island from the possession of China. Unless some change of public opinion occurs in Japan, we may expect at any time news of the commencement of hostilities between these two leading Oriental nations, and a war which will only terminate when Formosa is in the undisputed possession of Japan, or the latter country has been forced, through heavy losses, to abandon claims thereto.

☞ EVERY REPUBLICAN ought to have the campaign BLADE. It is sent four months for fifty cents. Take it, and urge your neighbor to do likewise.

☞ The "Mutual Friend" business don't pay.

THE WEEK.

The good effects of arbitration as practiced among the more powerful nations, are already showing themselves among the smaller States. It is now announced that Chili and the Argentine Republic have agreed to submit to a tribunal of arbitration a disputed question of boundary, which has been a serious source of disagreement between them. The tribunal will be composed of the Emperor of Brazil, the President of the United States, and if the first two should desire, the King of Belgium.—Late English advices report the probable retirement of Her Majesty's Chief Justice, SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN, who represented the British Government at the Geneva Conference.—In a recent review of the crop prospects in England, the Mark Land (London) *Express* speaks of the new crop of grain as more perfectly ripened than usual, though not as a whole great in yield, and gives the opinion that the price of breadstuffs will not be depressed by the result of the summer harvests.—Scotland was the scene of immense Home Rule demonstrations on Saturday, both at Glasgow and Dungannon.—The past week has been a most eventful one in the history of the new Republic of Spain, her independence having been recognized by England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Italy. It is stated that this step would have been taken sooner by England, had not her action been delayed by the reluctance of France and Germany to such a course. Russia still withholds her sanction to the recognition of Spain, but it is hardly probable that she will long continue to do so.—Marshal BAZAINE, who escaped from the military prison on the island of St. Marguerite, on the night of the 9th inst., arrived safely at Genoa on the morning of the 10th inst. He was accompanied by his wife, who was the principal accessory to his escape. It seems doubtful that France will make any serious attempt to secure his rendition. The Governor of the island and other persons suspected of complicity with his escape have been placed under arrest.—At Berlin, three well known socialists have been arrested for persisting in attendance upon meetings of the so-called "Workingmen's Society," after that organization had been ordered to disband, and one of the number sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. In Southern Germany, the Old Catholic movement is said to be largely on the increase, and societies have been planted at Timbach in Bavaria, and also in Stuttgart.

Government receipts at Washington on Saturday were greater than for any similar period since the outbreak of the panic, a most cheering indication of a better state of affairs for the trade of the approaching autumn.—General SHERMAN writes from Washington promising to attend the soldiers' reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, on the 15th prox., and also the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Columbus, Ohio, immediately following.—The new Board of School Trustees of the District of Columbia met at Washington on the 10th inst., and organized by electing a white member President and a colored member Secretary. The Board declared, without dissenting voice, in favor of mixed schools.

The Executive Committee of the U. S. Centennial Commission met at Newport, R. I., on the 12th inst., when a plan for raising further funds was discussed.—The people of Ohio voted on the 18th inst. on the adoption of the new Constitution of the State. The vote was light, and although at this writing we are without returns, it seems probable that the Constitution has been defeated by a small majority.—The telegraph announces serious ravages by the grasshoppers in northern and southern Kansas and Nebraska, the damage exceeding that done by these pests in 1866. Dispatches from various parts of Minnesota report a moderately fair crop of wheat, though it can hardly come up to the average yield, reports to the contrary.—The sporting fraternity are greatly excited over the wonderful performance of Goldsmith Maid, who made a mile in harness at Rochester, New York, in the unprecedented time of 2:14¼, eclipsing her record at Buffalo by three-quarters of a second, and making the fastest mile ever trotted in harness, either in America or Europe.

We devote, this week, a large portion of our space to a full report of the statement of HENRY WARD BEECHER in the matter of the notorious Brooklyn scandal. Mr. FRANK MOULTON, who knows more about the case than any other disinterested party, has thus far refused to testify, and the case appears but little clearer than before. The public cannot form a just verdict in this matter till the whole truth is before them, a result which sooner or later must now be attained.

☞ The death of three eminent European scientists took place within the past two months. MAX SCHULZE, the German professor of anatomy, who had just completed his extensive labratory at Bonn; M. FERNARD PAPILLON, the erudite author of numerous instructive papers on the phenomena of life, and Dr. LEOROS, of Paris, who was poisoned while engaged in histological researches.

☞ During the past year, in Hungary, there were 433 295 cases of cholera, resulting in 182,549 deaths. This does not include Croatia and Slavonia, the ancient military boundaries, nor the victims carried off when the disease first broke out, at the end of 1872, in Buda and Upper Hungary, where the fatality of the scourge was without precedent.

☞ A new daily Republican paper will soon be issued in Washington by C. W. DENISON. It will advocate a tariff for revenue, cheap transportation, an early return to specie payment, and oppose the third term principle.

☞ Governor MOSES, of South Carolina, is on the stump defending himself, when he should be in the penitentiary working out a just penalty for past crimes.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH COMMITTEE.

If the Plymouth Church Committee do not succeed in destroying the reputation of Mr. BEECHER, it will be a wonder. They commenced the publication of testimony as fast as it was given, and this they followed up until Mr. MOULTON presented his testimony. It was announced, prior to the time when that witness took the stand, that Mr. BEECHER's statement was complete and ready for publication immediately following MOULTON's testimony. It was also stated, by MOULTON and the Committee, that his testimony introduced no new facts, but was confined solely to the letters from which TILTON quoted in his sworn statement. The Committee have refused to publish the testimony of Mr. MOULTON, and have evidently been exhibiting it privately to Mr. BEECHER. Last night they are said to have met at BEECHER's house. Can the public give any other interpretation to this conduct than that which is damaging to Mr. BEECHER and discreditable to the Committee? Mr. BEECHER is indicted by THEODORE TILTON. The specifications in that indictment are clear and explicit. They are sworn to. Mr. BEECHER has had many days in which to file his answer. Has MOULTON corroborated TILTON and made it necessary for BEECHER to change his answer? Have the *facts* changed, that BEECHER's statement requires modification? Or, did his original statement contain that which the Committee thought should be omitted? What *is* the reason for all this flutter and confusion over MOULTON's testimony—this running to and fro, and the effort to even conceal the place of their meeting? The public will ask innumerable questions of this character, and there can be no denial of the fact that the conduct of the committee will excite suspicions and confirm beliefs most damaging to BEECHER's case.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The September number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY has appeared, and proves to be be an issue of more than ordinary interest. The character of many of its articles would be a credit to any four dollar magazine, while it has an excellent variety of choice stories and humorous sketches. We append the table of contents:

- I.—Rawson's Ark—Charles Barnard.
- II.—The Problem of Co-operation—M. H. Williams.
- III.—Mrs. Browning—Mrs. J. G. Burnett.
- IV.—The Enthusiastic Miss Wilkinson—Mary Hartwell.
- V.—Peace and War—Edgar Fawcett.
- VI.—Popping the Question.
- VII.—Sumner and the San Domingo Debate, S. S. O.
- VIII.—A Choice Bit of Scandal—Jeanie Morison.
- IX.—The First Visit—L. Howard Russell.
- X.—Sex in Mind and Education—Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
- XI.—An Old English Traveler—Chambers' Journal.
- XII.—Bob's Reformation.
- XIII.—Whitby Jet—All the Year Round.
- XIV.—The Widow of Mansouf—D. R. Locke.
- XV.—Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

☞ A writer in a recent number of the *Scientific American*, believes that writing with the left hand has many advantages over the use of the right in the mechanical performance of this work, among which he enumerates the following: The hand never obscures the vision and the pen point, and the paper is always in plain sight, which obviates stooping or turning the head so as to throw the eyes out of the focus. With those who write much, the left eye has a shorter range than the right, which is avoided where writing with the left hand is resorted to. We have tried our level best to write with our left hand since we read the above suggestions, but have signally failed, as we have also done in endeavoring to discover that the views of the left hand writing advocate are correct.

☞ MCPHERSON'S FORTUNE, the great story written especially for the WEEKLY BLADE, will begin about September 1st. Send in your subscriptions now in order that you may not miss any copies containing the story. The demand will prevent our supplying back numbers with any certainty.

☞ The French Geographical Society has in contemplation a project for the formation of inland seas, south of the French colony of Algeria. The small lakes of Northern Africa, which are fed by the Mediterranean, become dry during the heat of summer, and as there are a chain of twenty-seven of them, it is believed that by cutting through the sand of the first, and admitting the waters of the Mediterranean, the whole series may be rendered navigable the entire year, and many important seaport towns be created thereby.

☞ A benevolent institution was recently opened at No. 99 Bowery, New York, under the name of Spartan Dormitory, where lodgings are provided, for a trifling sum, for those whose productive powers are not equal to their necessities, and who are forced to eke out a precarious livelihood on very spare means. Meals at a cost of from 6 to 10 cents are furnished at this institution, which is said to already pay as an investment.

☞ WILL OUR FRIENDS send us a few hundred names of those who ought to take the BLADE, but who are not doing so? We are desirous of sending them specimen copies.

☞ It was the woman! Yes, Madame BAZAINE it was who planned and executed his escape from prison. When he clambered down the rocks to the water's edge, he found his wife in waiting, and she rowed him safely away. He objected to making his escape, but she persuaded, and he yielded. So it has ever been. She is a Mexican woman, and reflects credit upon her sex in the New World.

☞ All eyes are now turned towards MOULTON. It is conceded that he has the floor. He is in the hands of BUTLER, however, and the General decides that the Mutual Friend must have the last word. If he can substantiate his statement to GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND, would that not end the controversy?

☞ About the only real sensible thing connected with the BEECHER-TILTON business is stated by Mrs. MOULTON, who says the three principal male characters were constantly wishing themselves dead.

AUNT CARRIE'S LETTERS.

With the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin the publication of a series of articles prepared especially for its columns, under the title of "Aunt Carrie's Letters." These letters are written by a lady of wide experience to her nieces in the country, and embrace in a convenient form both for reference and preservation, a large number of valuable hints, suggestions and recipes regarding the person, the toilet, and the general laws of dress, household adornment, etc. Many of the subjects treated are such as are seldom touched upon in the papers and magazines of the day—such as directions from preserving and improving the hair, beautifying the complexion, removing tan and freckles, whitening the hands, etc., etc. Every young lady who desires to develop and heighten the charms with which nature has endowed her, will find in these letters knowledge that will be well nigh invaluable. The "Aunt Carrie Letters" will be published every month, and at the low subscription price the JOURNAL containing them ought to be in the hands of every lady, old or young, throughout the land. See the offer made elsewhere for new subscribers.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The statement made to the committee by Mr. BEECHER has not improved his case in the estimation of many of those journals which have been disposed to defend him. They are not prepared to pronounce him the weak man which this statement would represent him to be. An innocent man, when accused of crime, naturally defies his accusers. BEECHER not only did not defy them, but for four long years he endeavored by every possible means to persuade and to hire his accusers to seal their lips. After he knew they accused him of adultery, he paid them $7,000 in cash, wrote the most humiliating letters, and doubtless suffered untold torments, constantly fearing a public exposure of the charges preferred against him. BEECHER has been noted for his knowledge of men, and yet he certainly never knew a man of sense to be so completely within the power of false accusers.

We sincerely hoped that Mr. BEECHER's statement would clear up this disgraceful affair by completely vindicating his conduct; but really it makes the case even darker than before, when it rested upon the simple and unqualified denial of himself and Mrs. TILTON. To make out his case, it becomes necessary to characterize all the other parties connected with the scandal as either knaves or fools. The statements of all others must be pronounced totally false, while his story must be accepted as the unvarnished truth. This is assuming very much, and while a few may feel disposed to thus treat the evidence now before the public, the great mass of readers will not be willing to impeach all witnesses for the prosecution upon the simple, and somewhat unreasonable, evidence of the accused. MOULTON will probably have something more to say, and the public may well suspend final judgment until in possession of all the evidence.

THE CAMPAIGN BLADE.

Our friends who have a little leisure time can do good service for the cause by devoting a little attention to promoting the circulation of the Campaign BLADE. We shall take especial pains to make the BLADE for the autumn campaign both newsy and entertaining, and it will furnish the best fifty cents worth of reading matter to be obtained for that amount of money. We hope that every honest, true Republican will use all the influence he can command in the present campaign for the wide dissemination of the BLADE, and the success of true Republican principles.

☞ The New York *Times* concludes an article on BEECHER's statement by saying, "It does not account for his conduct in a way that men of the world will generally accept as conclusive. It discloses a curious amount of moral cowardice and a great deal of irrational behavior. It reveals Mr. BEECHER's character as entirely different from what it has generally been supposed to be. But we believe the impression will be general that, conceding Mr. BEECHER's character to be what he paints it, his story is not inconsistent with innocence."

☞ Chicago is now measurably happy. She has been feeling "out of sorts" on account of the BEECHER-TILTON scandal rather out-doing anything Chicago could offer. But now it transpires that a Mrs. HILL, of Chicago, was married at the same time and place that Mr. and Mrs. TILTON were made twain of one flesh, and the man that presided at the church organ on that occasion is also a resident of Chicago. This is sufficient to connect Chicago with the scandal, and she is now disposed to "crow" over Milwaukee and St. Louis.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for September will be sure to please you. It is a capital number, both as regards character and variety. See the table of contents elsewhere.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* speaks of MOULTON as a "wealthy gentleman of position and pride." We don't suppose it refers to the position to which BEECHER's statement consigns him.

WHAT ARE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOES?—All sewed shoes have the seam that unites sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the bottom of the sole. This channel has generally been cut in from the edge, leaving a flimsy lip that soon turns up and makes a ragged sole. In England they cut this channel from the surface, as in hand-sewed shoes, and the lip cannot turn up. This channel cannot be cut in poor leather; and thus indicates a good article. A dark line running round the sole near the edge shows where the English Channel is cut.

It is not only a convenience, but an absolute necessity for ruptured persons to use the New Elastic Truss without metal springs. This Truss is worn night and day, always retaining the rupture securely, and is not taken off till a cure is effected. Sold at moderate prices, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Beecher's Statement.

Statements of Moulton and Beecher.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee furnishes the following report of the proceedings on Monday night August 10:

The Committee met at 3 P. M., all the members present. At about 5 o'clock Francis D. Moulton, who was expected at the opening of the session, made his appearance, when, with the consent of the Committee, he read the following statement, prefacing it with the remark, "I submit to you first, the invitation, signed by your chairman, July 27, 1874; next the invitation of you chairman, signed July 28 and next the invitation of your chairman, signed August 4," laying copies of these invitations on the table before him.

STATEMENT OF MOULTON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: When I was last before you, I stated that I would at your request, produce such documents as I had, and make such statements of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry. I fully intended to do so and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by documents, and have made an exhibition of all the papers that have come in any way into my possession, bearing on the controversy between the parties. This statement must of course bear with more or less force upon one or the other of them. On mature reflection, aided by the advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination, and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled, from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy and to myself, neither to make the statement nor produce the documents.

When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, I had no personal knowledge nor any document in my possession which could affect either. Everything that I know of fact or have received of papers has come to me in the most sacred confidence, to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them, and of preventing, so far as possible, any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to the public notice. For this purpose all their matters have been entrusted to me, and for none other. If I should now use them, it would be, not for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves. How faithfully, earnestly and honestly I have labored to do my duty to the parties for peace, they both know. The question for myself and no other is now ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewed controversy, by the use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony. On my honor and conscience, I think I ought not, and even at the risk of whatever misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictations of my own judgment, and preserve at least my own self respect.

I call attention to the fact that your's is a mere voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done as a voluntary and not a compelled witness. Whether before any tribunal having power to compel the production of testimony and a statement of facts I shall ever produce these papers or give any of these confidential statements, I reserve to myself to judge of the emergency, which I hope may never come against my wish, as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict.

A part of the documents have been given to the public. In so far as confidence in regard to them has ceased, it is but just and due to the parties that the whole of these documents, portions of which only have been given, shall be put in your hands. In response to the thrice renewed request of the Committee, I have, therefore, copies of them, which I produce here and place in the hands of the Committee, and hope and request that, after they have been examined by them, they may be returned to me. If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies of the documents, on that point I shall hold myself open to speak. With this exception, and except in defense of my own honor and the uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain, I do not propose and hope may never be called upon hereafter to speak as to the facts or to produce any paper that I have received from either of the parties involved herein.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met in the back parlor of Mr. Beecher's residence at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Beecher sat with the Committee, and made his statement from notes which he held. He answered questions put by members of the Committee upon each point presented in the charges made by Tilton. The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT OF MR. BEECHER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—In a statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial to charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm all that I stated in that communication. Now I appear before your Committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of the facts in the case.

Four years ago Mr. Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and the friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation, and in resources. The interior history of which I am now to give a brief outline, is a history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation and place him again in eminence. It is a sad history to the full meaning of which I have recently awakened. Entangled in a wilderness, I followed until lately a false theory and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his ability to control the passionate vagaries of Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to vindicate me, would be equal to that promise. His self-confessed failure, made clear to me, what for a long time I did not suspect, the real motive of Tilton.

My narrative does not represent a single standpoint, only as regards my opinion of Tilton, and it begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his earlier career; shows my lamentation, and sorrowful, but hopeful affection for him, during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue; describes my repentance over evils befalling him, of which I was made to believe myself the cause; exhibits my persevering efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of self not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his perpetual failures and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I can now see that he is and has been from the beginning of this difficulty a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a net-work of suspicious misunderstandings, plots and lies, to which my own innocent words and acts, nay, even thoughts of kindness toward him, have been made to contribute. These views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years.

That I was blind so long as to the real motive of the intrigues going on around me, was due partly to my own self and public estrangements, partly to my complete surrender of all this affair and all papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidence to him, reporting to me occasionally, in a general way, Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion, as an element of the trouble which he was able to control, and as an additional proof of the wisdom of leaving it to him. His command of the situation seemed to me, at the time, complete, immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of the wretched complications, the origin and facts of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read about it in the papers; I would not talk about it; I made Moulton for a long time my confidant and only channel of information.

From time to time suspicions were aroused in me, by indications that Mr. Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but the suspicions were readily allayed by his behavior towards me in other moods, and by the assurance of Mr. Moulton, that [illegible] circumstance [illegible] malice on the part of others. It is plain to me, that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace, and had lost his salary, that he thought it necessary to assail me with the charges, which he pretended he had in mind for six months. The domestic offense which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up, in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract $7,000 from Bowen, the amount of a claim in dispute between them. The check for that sum is in the hands of Mr. Tilton. I signed an agreement of peace and concord not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The Golden Age had been started. He had the capital to carry it on for a while. He was sure he was to head a great social revolution. With returning prosperity, he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the article of peace. Yet the changes in that covenant, made by him before signing it and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having "originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me," were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me. So long as he was, or thought he was, on the road to new success, his conduct toward me was as friendly as he knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority and magnanimity, and his patronizing manner were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greater humility, since I still retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative, that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me, and the only one which I could make, but with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell almost at every step into new complications and difficulties. In every such instance, it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections, for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense. Theodore Tilton knew me well. He has said again and again to his friends that if they wished to gain any influence over me they must work on the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends, to my family, to his own household and even my old affection for himself.

Not blind to his faults, but resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately for his salvation. For four years, I have been trying to feed his insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be; to restore to prosperity and public confidence one, who in the midst of my efforts in his behalf, patronized disreputable people and doctrines, refused when I besought him to separate himself from them and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin, which he was persistently bringing upon himself, and which I was doing my utmost to avert. It was hard to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In later stages of the history, he actually incited and created difficulties, apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilities, which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods, and keeping silence concerning the evil things, which I was assured and believed had been greatly exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to the germs of good, which I thought still lived in him, owing to Mr. Moulton's apparent power of him and the power of my persistent self-sacrifice.

Mr. Moulton came to me, first as a schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, determined to reinstate him, as I always suspected without regard to my interests. But on further acquaintance with me, he undertook and promised to serve his friend, without doing wrong to me. He said he saw clearly how this was to be done, so as to restore peace and harmony to Mr. Tilton's home, and bring a happy end to all misunderstandings. Many things which he counselled I absolutely refused, but I have never doubted his professed friendship for me. After friendship had grown up between us, whatever he wished me to do I did, unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in this confusion of tormenting perplexities. To him I wrote freely in this troublesome time, while I felt that secret machinations were going on around me, and echoes of the vilest slanders concerning me, were heard in unexpected quarters when some of my near relations were set against me and the tattle of a crowd of malicious women, hostile to me on no other grounds, was borne to my ear; when I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore, or hope for him; when I heard, with unspeakable remorse, that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse, and that my attempts to keep him from a public trial, involving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up new troubles, that his unhappy wife was, under his dictation, signing papers and recantations of I know not what, that in short everything was breaking up and that the destruction from which I had sought to save his family, was likely to be emptied on other families, the Church, the community, with infinite horrors of woe for me, so that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend, if even he could save us, to his assurances that he could still do so, I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials the silence he enjoined. Not until Mr. Tilton having attempted, through Frank Carpenter, to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me in a letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, save by a simple denial of slanderous rumors against me a year before. Then, on the appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Mr. Moulton, called for a thorough investigation with a Committee of my Church. I am not responsible for the delay of that investigation. The publicity, all the harm, which I have so long dreaded and so earnestly striven to avoid, has come to pass. I could not further prevent it, without a full surrender of honor and truth. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. My memory of states of mind is clear and tenacious, better than my memory of dates. During four troubled years, in all of which I have been singularly burdened with public labor, having established and conducted the Christian Union, delivered courses of lectures, preached before the Theological Seminary of Yale College, written the Life of Christ, delivered each winter Lyceum lectures. All these duties, with the care of a great Church and its outlying schools and chapels, and the miscellaneous business which falls upon a clergyman more than on any other public man, I have kept in regard and now, with the necessity of explaining actions and letters resulting from influences apparent at the time, I find myself in the position, where I now am, without being able to prove it with a detailed explanation. I am one upon whom trouble works inwardly, making me silent. When at length I do speak, it is a pent-up flood and pours without measure or moderation. I inherit the tendency to sadness, there remains in me of the positive hypochondria in my father and grandfather, and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black, and I see very despairingly. If I were in such a mood to speak as I feel, I should give false colors to everything. This manifestation is in such contrast to the hopefulness and courage which I experience in ordinary times, that none but those intimate with me would suspect one so full of overflowing spirits and eager gladsomeness, to have within me a care of gloom. Some of my letters to Moulton reflect this morbid feeling. He understood it and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging in it. With this preliminary review, I proceed to my narrative.

Mr. Tilton was first known to me as a reporter of my sermons. He was then a youth just from school, and working on the New York Observer, and from this paper he passed to the Independent and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen. When, about 1861, Drs. Bacon, Storrs and Thompson resigned their places, I became editor of the Independent, to which I had been from its start a contributor. One of the inducements held out to me was that Tilton should be my assistant and relieve me wholly from office work. In this relation I became much attached to him. We would stroll to art galleries and print shops, and dine often together. His mind was opening freshly and with enthusiasm upon all questions. I used to pour out my ideas of civil affairs, public policy, religion and philanthropy. Of this he had often spoken with grateful approval, and [illegible] at a later day at his [illegible].

August was my vacation month, but my family repaired to my farm in June and July and remained there during September and October. My labors confining me to the city, I took meals in the families of friends, and from year to year I became so familiar with their children and houses, that I went in and out daily, almost as in my own house. Mr. Tilton often alluded to this, and urged me to do the same by his house. He would often speak in extravagant terms of his wife's esteem and affection for me. After I began to visit his house he sought to make it attractive. He urged me to bring my papers down there and to use his study to do my writing. When I went to England in 1863, Mr. Tilton took temporary charge of the Independent. On my return, I paved the way for him to take sole charge of it, my name remaining, and then he became the responsible editor. The friendly relations continued until 1866, when the violent assaults made upon me by Tilton in the Independent on account of my Cleveland letter and the temporary discontinuance of the publishing of my sermons in that paper, broke off my connection with it. Although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of politics. Our social relations were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, I sat to Page some 50 times for a portrait. It was here I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of Plymouth Church, though he was not a member or even a regular attendant. During this whole period, I never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. As late, I think, as the winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour, he said: "I wish you would look in often and see that Libby is not lonesome or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by a single word, did he ever complain of my visits in his family, until he began to fear that the Independent would be taken from him, nor did he speak out in violence until on the eve of his dispossession from both the papers—the Independent and the Brooklyn Union—owned by Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family, I was treated as a father or elder brother. Children were born; children died. They learned to love me and to frolic with me, as if I was one of themselves. I love them and had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men, and turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish in appearance, she was childlike in nature, and I would as soon misconceived the confidence of the little girls, as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with cheerful air, she was boundless in her sympathy for those in trouble and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge at one time of the married womens' class at the Bethel Mission School and they perfectly worshiped her there. I gave Mrs. Tilton copies of my books when published and sometimes sent down from the farm flowers to be distributed among a dozen or more families and she occasionally shared. The only present of value I ever gave her, was on my return from Europe in 1863, when I distributed souvenirs of my journey to some fifty or more persons and to her I gave a simple breach of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing that my presence and influence was alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relations, I thought on the contrary, that it was giving her strength, and encouraging her to hold fast upon a man, evidently sliding into dangerous associations, and liable to be immersed by unexampled self-conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate that he had good home influences about him. During the late years of our friendship, Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tendency of her husband to a great laxity of doctrine in religion and morals. She gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of scriptures and most articles of the orthodox faith, while his views as to the sanctity of the marriage relation were undergoing a constant change in the direction of free love.

In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was our last interview before the trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last, and its character has a bearing upon a later part of my story. Concerning all my other visits, it is sufficient to say that at no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself, did anything occur which might not have occurred with propriety between a brother and a sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend, nor did anything ever happen which she and I sought to conceal from her husband.

Some years before any open trouble between Mr. Tilton and myself, his doctrines, as set forth in the leaders of the Independent, aroused a storm of indignation among the representative Congregationalists in the West, and largely supposed to be my organ, I was written to on the subject, and in reply, I indignantly disclaimed all responsibility for the views expressed by Tilton. My brother Edward, then living in Illinois, was prominent in the remonstrances addressed to Bowen concerning the course of his paper under Mr. Tilton's management. It was understood that Bowen agreed that, in consequence of the the proceedings arising out of this remonstrance, to remove Tilton or suppress his peculiar views, but instead of that Theodore seemed firmer in saddle than before, and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed forth editorially. This led to the starting of The Advance in Chicago to supercede the Independent in the Northwest, and Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring his business and Tilton may have felt that his position was being undermined by opponents of his views, with whom he subsequently pretended to believe that I was in league. Vague intimations of his "feeling hard" towards me I ascribed to this misconception. I had really taken no step to harm him.

After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West, in December, 1870, a young girl, whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family to be educated and treated as an own child, [Her testimony, I understand is before the Committee] was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of the ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband, that shocked me, and yet more, when with downcast look, she said that Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband and of the management of a woman, whom he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream. The question was, whether she would go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was, that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with one-hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she requested a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper, "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence." Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with the trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection from me. On the evening of December 27th, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

Henry Ward Beecher, for reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence.

THEODORE TILTON.

I read it over twice and turned to Bowen and said, "This man is crazy. This is sheer insanity," and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at length fell into conversation about Tilton. He gave me some account of the reasons why he had reduced him from the editorship of the Independent to the subordinate position of contributor, viz: that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper. And he said that [illegible] was known [illegible] came pouring upon him so many stories of Tilton's private life and habits, that he was overwhelmed, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the Brooklyn Union, or as chief contributor to the Independent. He narrated the story of an affair at Winsted, Conn., some like stories from the Northwest and the charges brought against Tilton in his own office. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts previously stated to me seemed a full confirmation. We conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion. It was frankly given. I did not see how he could maintain the former relations with Mr. Tilton. The substance of the full conversation was that Tilton's inordinate vanity, his fatal facility for blundering, for which he had a genius, and his ostentatious independence in his own opinions and general impracticableness, would keep the Union at a disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published, and now, added to all, the revelation of these promiscuous immoralities would make his connection with either paper fatal to its interests. I spoke strongly and emphatically, under the great provocation of his threatening letter to me and the revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen derided the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me, and said earnestly that if trouble came of it I might rely on his friendship. I learned afterwards that in the further quarrel ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from service, that this conversation was told to Mrs. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received some further information about Mr. Tilton from my wife, to whom I had referred him. Although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place at any rate, I have also no doubt that my influence was decisive, and precipitated his final overthrow. When I came to think it all over, I felt very unhappy at the contemplation of Mr. Tilton's impending disaster, for I had loved much, and at one time he seemed like a son to me. My influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding, and had much to do with his early development. I had aided him externally, to bring him before the public. We had been together in the great controversies of the day, until we separated, and afterward our social intercourse had been intimate. It is true that his nature always exaggerated his own excellencies. When he was but a boy, he looked up to me with affectionate admiration. After some years, he felt himself my equal and was very companionable, and when he had outgrown me and reached the position of the first man of the age, he still was kind and patronizing. I had always smiled at these weaknesses of vanity and had believed that a larger experience, with some knocks among strong men and by the sorrow that temper the soul, he would yet fulfil a useful and brilliant career. But now all looked dark. He was to be cast forth from his eminent position and his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house, as mine has been in times of adversity, a refuge from storm and a tower of defence. Besides a generous suffering, I should have had a selfish reason for such, if I had dreamed that I was about to become the instrument by which Mr. Tilton meant to fight his way back to the prosperity which he had forfeited.

It now appears that on the — of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Mr. Bowen finally against him and leave him to fall with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife, then suffering from a severe illness, a document incriminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack on me. On Tuesday evening, December 31, 1870, about 7 o'clock, Francis D. Moulton called at my house and with intense earnestness said: "I wish you to go with me and see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer meeting. With the most positive manner he said: "You must go. Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On my way, I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied, that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house, Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to go into the front chamber over the parlor. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out upon me his anger, for colleaguing with Bowen, and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began an oration. He said that in an unfriendly spirit I sought his downfall, and had spread injurious rumors about him; had used my place and influence to undermine him; had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations; had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house; had advised a separation; had alienated his wife's affection; had led her to love me more than any living being; had corrupted her moral nature and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical, and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he reached this, I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me, but with the last charge he produced a paper, purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature. He said that this confession had been made to him July the 6th, months previous; that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such a document to remain in existence; that he had burned the original and should not destroy the only copy, and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement, I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview, by requesting me to repair at once to his house, where he said Elizabeth was waiting for me, and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned her. This fell like a thunderbolt on me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements, and yet, if she had not, how would he dare to send me to her for confirmation of his charges? I went forth like a sleep walker. White clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow-storm, which was breaking away. The winds were out and whistling through the leafless trees, but all this was peace, compared to my mind within. I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper, the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained, seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me, and showed me at once to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton was lying upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes, as if in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion and gave no sign of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her and said, "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sends me to you for confirmation." She made no reply or sign, and yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements, that I brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, and sought to break up the family, and had usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said: "Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?" She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said, "You cannot mean that you have stated all that has been charged?" She opened her eyes and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been and how wearied out with importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he; that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of the representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course. I said to her, "Have I ever made any improper advance to you?" She said "No." Then I asked: "Why did you say so to your husband?" She seemed deeply distressed. "My friend" (by that designation she almost always called me) "I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do?" I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed to her from her secretary standing close by and she sat up in bed and wrote a few sentences [illegible]. In a sort of [illegible] proper solicitation to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement of the confession which he read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was horrible enough. The mere thought that he could have extorted any evidence, on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood, nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it, could remove the shock from my heart. Indeed, her admission to me that she had stated, under any circumstances, to her husband so wicked a falsehood, was the crowning blow of all. It seemed to me as if she was going to die, that her mind was overthrown and that I was in some dreadful way, mixed up in it, and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon went home. It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself?

On the next day at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up to my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her, informed him, as she should, that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that retraction under the circumstances would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh disorders between husband and wife, and do great injury to Mr. Tilton without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, has already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Mr. Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage, and made a miserable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all the difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement and made no verbal threats, but opened his overcoat and with some emphatic remarks showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moments talk he left.

Within a day or two after this, Mr. Moulton made me the third visit and this time we repaired to my study in the third story of my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous day. The cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing seemed to me more certain in all my acquaintance with her, than that she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband those strange and awful falsehoods she had not when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint. I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had, in December, called me and my wife to a consultation as to a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with the double consciousness of a saintly woman committing a very needless treachery to her friend and pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was blameworthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne by weakness and shattered in mind, until she scarcely knew what she did and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her and blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment, if that poor child could only emerge from these clouds, and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar case, my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater. Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton, I apprehended that this charge made by him and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once publicly passed against me, and if it was, I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my morbid condition of mind, I thought that this charge, although untrue, might result in great disaster, if not in absolute ruin, to the great interests which were entirely dependent on me. The Church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my own immediate family, my brothers' name, now engaged in the ministry, my sister's name, which I had hoped might live after me, and be in some slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me, and above all the cause to which I had devoted my life seemed imperilled. It seemed to me that my life was to end abruptly and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years with reference to this matter. It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliating. He seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, that I had leagued with Bowen against him, and that by my advice had come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument or persuasion to induce me to do anything or say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. But Moulton urged that, having wronged Tilton, so that the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away, his reputation gone, his family destroyed, and that I had done it. He assured me of his own knowledge, that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I believed and repeated to Bowen, were all false, and that Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persecuted into a belief of what he said, and felt convicted of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Tilton, wronged in reputation, in position, in purse scattered in his family, where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me, out of his deep distress, while I was abounding in friends, most popular, and with ample means. He drew that picture of my prosperity overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation.

I was intensely excited. Indeed, I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way. I walked up and down the room, pouring fourth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self accusation, telling what my idea was of the obligations of friendship, and of the sacredness of the household. Denying, however, an intentional wrong. Saying that if I had been the cause, however remotely, of that which I then beheld, I never could forgive myself, and heaping all the blame on my own head. The case as it then appeared to my eyes, was strongly against me. My old friend and fellow worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counselled it. His family had well nigh been broken up, and I had advised it. His wife had been long sick and broken in health and body, and as I fully believed had been the cause of all this wreck, by the heedlessness of friendship which had beguiled her heart and had roused her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I really defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt, as having thrust her affections upon me unsought? Should I tread upon the man and his household in their great adversity? I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed with great earnestness, any intent to harm Theodore in his home, or his business and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by the soliloquy, for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings toward him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said he could report our interview. He then proposed to make a memorandum of the talk and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk, for I went on, still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence, or a mere amanuensis and I composing for him. Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Moulton's was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings that it contains matter and points derived from me, is without doubt, but they were put with sentences by him and expressed as he understood them, not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read, that I remember, until the publication of Tilton's recent documents; and now reading it, I see thoughts in it that point to the matter of my discourse, but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere ring of hints, hastily made by an unpracticed writer, as helps to his memory, in representing to Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed, if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown and denounce it. Some of the sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said, even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that "I humbled myself before Tilton as before God," except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured, I humbled myself, as I certainly did. But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this is. To read the remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said, no, it was not my letter. He replied that it would have more weight if I would in some way indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. [illegible] signed the line thus written by me.

using it, he would in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in any way that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have him, as well as to me to have rumors set afloat.

I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case, and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the old memorandum and desired to see it for greater certainty. So one day I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum and said "that you promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said, "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. On my putting the question again, he said, "the paper was burned up long ago." During the next two years in various conversations, of his own accord, he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never asked for nor authorized the destruction of this paper, but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence, until a distinguished editor in New York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original, and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I knew that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I reject this memorandum as my work, or an accurate condensation of my statement, it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of the Tilton family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I have not the light which analyzes and disseminates things. By one blow there opened before me a revelation, full of anguish—an agonized family, whose inmates had been my friends, greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects, the household crumbling to pieces, the woman by long sickness and suffering, either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible, and either way it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true, of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a grief before me, in which lay those who had been very warm friends and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. Not a mother who has lost a child, but will understand the wild self-accusation, that grief produces against all reason, blaming herself for what things she did do, and for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself her neglect and heedlessness, the death of the child, while ordinarily, every one knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

Soon after this I met Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counselling Bowen and of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong, and expressing the desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned and to reunite his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Tilton with intense emphasis: "That is all that a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as your honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way. Not very long afterward, Tilton asked me to his house and then said that he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I don't remember whether I ever took a meal after that under his roof, but I certainly was invited to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Tilton and at his request. I particularly remember a scene which took place in his house, when he talked about his wife and me in a very gracious mood. He began by mourning his sorrows. He was desolate; the future seemed quite dark. After impressing us with his great patience, he grew generous, praised me to his wife, saying that I had taken upon myself all the blame of the past trouble, and he had honorably exculpated her, and telling me that his wife likewise had behaved very magnanimously.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that notwithstanding the great suffering he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice; shall do him no wrong; shall discountenance any project, by whomsoever proposed, for the exposure of his secret to the public; and if I know myself at all, shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me. I ought to add, that your good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

Ever yours affectionately,
THEODORE TILTON.

To Frank Moulton.

February 7, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON:—I am glad to send you a book, &c. * * * * Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures, that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend, but only in you are we thus united. Would to God who orders all hearts, that by His kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course I can never speak with her again without her permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best. * * * *

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON:—When I saw you last, I did not expect to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. Of the friends whom God has sent me, Moulton has proved, above all friends I ever had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was which tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads. You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my sore heart good to see in Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended, but is there no future—no wiser, happier, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate and bless Theodore and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his own hand? I am very earnest in this wish, for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage.

Your unhappy friend,
H. W. BEECHER.

I have no recollection of seeing, or hearing read, the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mr. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in a week. On renewing my literary labors I felt I must have given away. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions while preaching I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling on the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say it then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician, his first advice would have been "you must stop work," but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on symptoms of nervous prostration and overwork and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of my own case. The three points I marked were, "I must have good digestion, good sleep, and I must go on working." These three things were to be [illegible] and in searching trial, and as a result managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition just before going to England and it was one of the reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its height. I carried my country in my heart. I had the Independent in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind and all the more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble. My friends will bear witness that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of a sudden death. I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment out of all cares and labors into welcome rest.

During the whole of the year 1871, I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only as to the future of the family, for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but as to the degree to which I might personally be subject to attack and misconstruction, and the trouble be brought into the Church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the Church sought to investigate into Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter point I had been deceived into the belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views, I still hoped for a change for the better. As it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance, and as he asserted to me, his withdrawal, this might have been done, but his wife still attended Church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having a conversation in which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not likely that he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said that I was not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton would come back again into his old Church work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter. Meanwhile, one wing of the Female Suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know—that these atrociously false rumors originated with Mr. Tilton himself. I only saw the evil growing instead of diminishing, and perceived that while I was pledged to silence and therefore could not speak in my own defense, some one was forever persevering in falsehood growing continually in dimension, and these difficulties were immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique.

In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advertised a forthcoming article, shadowing an account of a disturbance in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names. It was delayed, ostensibly by Mr. Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses with the toleration, but not the cordial consent of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies upon her. She was represented as a genius born and reared among rude influence, but only needing to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her, though my impressions were unfavorable. Her real character was not then known to the world. I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious; at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening, for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Tilton and Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture, and to identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not in so doing expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, upon which point she was beginning to be more explicit in opposition to the views which I, in common with all Christian men, entertained, but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at the lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But, as I understood she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance, and after continuing to urge me up to the very day of the meeting without any distinct threats, but with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking this advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New York and presided at the meeting where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand, for the first time in public, to a full exposition of her free love doctrine. The very thought that I should have been asked under any circumstances and upon any excuse, to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me.—Whatever my astonishment might have been, the motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing, of which I had not at the time as clear a perception as I now have, the request was nevertheless a humiliating one. At about the same time, I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part, was the center of loathsome scandals, organized, classified and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile. I would not associate with these people, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had a strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair which always made it in their judgment necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with this group of human hyenas. From this circle and from Mr. Tilton's intimate associations with it, some rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation which led them to press me with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this, I was constantly and vehemently assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal "in my defense" made them impatient of my silence and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged, that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that [illegible] finally made. But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me. Whenever he met a rebuff and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threateningly upon me as the author of his troubles, and Moulton himself seemed at times to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes. It was in the midst of complications like these, though it may be that a part of these events happened shortly afterward, that in a thoroughly wretched and depressed mood, discouraged by the apparent helplessness of extricating Tilton from his difficulties, or of saving his family from the blight which he has since fastened upon it, with even more destructive effect upon its members than I then feared, I wrote a letter to Moulton of which Tilton has given extracts, even more wickedly garbled than his other quotations, for he has represented two extracts from this letter as constituting points of two separate letters, and has artfully given the impression that they were written in or after June, 1873, whereas, this letter was dated February 5th, 1872. He further says that this letter was written for the purpose of being shown to him. I had no idea of such a thing being done, as the letter shows plainly enough on its face, and did not authorize any such use of that letter, which was supposed by me to be written and received in the most sacred confidence. This letter was as follows, I am now informed. An inspection of the original would doubtless refresh my memory concerning the circumstances, but this Mr. Moulton denies to me:

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven. Shall not be here until Friday. About three weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to ——. He was kind and we talked much. He told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension. On returning home from New Haven, where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to the theological students, I found a note from E., saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West. She kindly added: "Be not cast down; I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." There were added words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her; but it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, even since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and the humiliations which environ his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling; it is natural you should.

Tilton is dearer to you than I can be; he is with you all the time; his trials lie open to your eye daily, but I see you seldom and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see nor imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each of which required clear mindedness, peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz: First—The great Church. Second—The newspaper. Third—The book. The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made an appearance of trouble, or any remissness of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited, where it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspaper I did roll off, doing but little except to give general directions, and in so doing, I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in the interest. It could not be helped. The "Life of Christ," long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them. Finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow. The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time, you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way, but for the courage which you inspired, and the hope which you breathed. My vocation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed, but its troubles brought back a cloud with even severer suffering. For all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and Tilton as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk anything for Tilton. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such feelings, and the response is unequivocal, that I am not. No man can see the difficulties then environing me, unless he stands where I do. You say that I have a church on my hands, is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal, to see tendencies, which if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defence of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday. All this may be talked about, but the reality cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment, and earnest desire, in my efforts to prepose a way for T. & E. than ever I did for myself, a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and excite a kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been placed upon T., and with increasing success; but the root of this prejudice is long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I knew, with absolute certainty, that it was no mere statement. The letter of testimony, or affirmation, will reach the root of affairs, and reinstate them. Time and work will. But chronic evils require chronic remedies. If my destruction will place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. I do offer to sacrifice without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered; but to live on the sharp and rugged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearances of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer. I am well-nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone; I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. Well, to God I commit all; whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection even though you love me not, I am yours, though unknown to you.

(Signed) H. W. B.

The letter of Mrs. Tilton, which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

TUESDAY.

I leave for the West Monday next. How glad I was to learn that you were your own self Sunday morning. Theodore's mind has been hard toward you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home. If so, be not cast down. I fear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my western trip, where I can be alone with him, exceedingly.

I now come in narrative to give an account of the origin of the somewhat famous Tripartite Agreement. Shortly after the foregoing letter was written, Mr. Tilton returned to the city thoroughly discouraged with the result of his lecturing tour. The Golden Age, which had then been established about 12 months, had not succeeded, and was understood to be losing money. His pecuniary obligations were pressing, and although his claim against Bowen for violating his two contracts, had a year previously been put under the exclusive control of Moulton, with a view of settlement, it had not yet been effected. About this time, Mr. Moulton, who was sick, sent for me and showed me a galley proof of an article prepared by Mr. Tilton for the Golden Age, which has since appeared in the Brooklyn papers, in which he embodied the copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Bowen, dated Jan. 1, 1871, in which he charged Bowen [illegible] Bowen never having at any time said a word to me on the subject. I was amazed at the proposed publication. I did not then understand the real object of giving circulation to such slanders. My first impression was that Mr. Tilton designed, under the cover of an attack upon me in the name of another to open the way for the publication of his own pretended personal grievances. I protested against the publication in the strongest terms, but was informed that it was not intended as a hostile act to myself, but to Mr. Bowen. I did not any the less insist upon my protest against this publication. On its being shown to Mr. Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of the proceedings was that Mr. Bowen paid to Mr. Tilton over $7,000, and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton and myself of amnesty, concord and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing the light. It was an act of treachery peculiarly base that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication, and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige if it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured its publication without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed. Finally, after vainly attempting to obtain money, both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute, though so distorted, that suspicion was universally directed toward me. Mr. Tilton was the real author of this, which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fathered, and not half so wicked, because those abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story as Mr. Tilton had of his. To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper called "A True Statement," but which was familiarly called "Tilton's Case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard it read, but some documents were only referred to as on file and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's fever for compiling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the only way to manage Theodore was to let him work off his periodical passion on some such document and then to pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "True Statement" was a special plea for abatement of the prejudices excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents and downright falsehoods. This paper, I know he read to many, and I am told that he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge immorality upon his wife. On the contrary, he explicitly denied it, and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper which he read to Dr. Storrs and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches, and the calling of the Congregational Council.

The whole series of events, beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story, repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before, now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable and unconsolable. His "Card to a Complaining Friend," did not produce the effect he pretended to expect from it of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then, his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen, made its appearance in the Eagle. It had been suggested that the publication of the Tripartite Covenant, would have a good effect in contradicting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which the foolish card and the publication of that article, had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman, who held the Tripartite Covenant, a copy of it for use, when suddenly Mr. Wilkinson came out with it on his own responsibility. Its publication in this manner, I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything but myself. On the appearance of that paper, Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a false position before the public, and he said he would publish another card, giving a statement something like that he wrote to Dr. Bacon, that is, as I recollect the matter, declaring that I committed an offense, and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with him. Mr. Moulton strongly urged a card from me, exonerating Theodore, as I could honestly do, from the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Bowen and alluded to in the covenant.

I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded to me immediately that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday, I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement:

SUNDAY A. M., June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK:—The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished this world's life. I could do nothing on Saturday; my head was confused. But a good sleep has made it like a crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper is such, that the future, if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we save ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made. After my letter through you was written, and he had had it a year, he had condoned his wife's fault, he had enjoined upon us with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then his settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit, and then signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed, for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that which he did in private, when made public, excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of Judgment Day. When I look on the heavens above I see the morning breaking, but oh! that I could paint in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship. Your whole life, too, has been one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task with such a man as T. T. There is no possible salvation for him and that depend on him. [illegible]

Postal Cards.

Postal cards originated at Vienna, and introduced into England in 1870, at the price of one half-penny, being half the letter rate. Their average circulation in Great Britain is now a million and a half a week, and the number of letters has shown a steady increase since they were adopted; in place of 863,000,000 letters carried in 1870, 915,000,000 were carried in 1871, showing an increase of 52,000,000. In Germany the postal card was first used in 1870, with the rate fixed at one groschen (2½ cents), or the same as letter postage. The rate was reduced one-half at the beginning of July, 1870, and the card came into general use. It has not interfered with the letter business in the least, the 205,000,000 letters of 1870 becoming 240,000,000 in 1871. Here the double card is issued, a prepaid card being attached for the answer. This double card is also in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. The system was introduced into Switzerland, October 1st, 1870, the price being five centimes, or one cent. In the following year, 1,713,710 cards went through the mails, and the letters increased from 20,474,844, in 1870, to 21,563,351 in 1871. Belgium adopted the system July 1st, 1801, the price being the same as in Switzerland. The system was adopted in Austria in October, 1869, in Norway and Russia in 1872, and will soon be in use in Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy. In all of these countries the results have been eminently satisfactory.

☞ The Democrats of Illinois are having a desperate struggle over the currency question. The Central Committee take strong ground in favor of the old Democratic doctrine of hard money, while perhaps more than half of the members of the party favor an increase of currency. Mr. RICHARDSON is leading off in opposition to the position of the committee and there will be a desperate struggle for the mastery in the State Convention, with the chances against the committee.

☞ The proposition to compromise the BEECHER-TILTON scandal meets with general condemnation at the hands of the press. Such a step would be fatal to the reputations of all concerned.

False Delicacy.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the fragrant SOZODONT. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath.

Spalding's Glue mends everything.

Opium & Morphine Habit Cured—By a former sufferer. Send stamp for Treatise on the Habit, to W. B. SQUIRE, M. D., Worthington, Greene county, Ind.

HEARING RESTORED.—A Great Invention. Send stamp for particulars, to GEORGE J. WOOD, Madison, Indiana.

SHEPHERD PUPS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. F. LEHMAN in another column.

☞ A penny saved here and there counts up at the end of the year. Buy only SILVER TIPPED shoes and you will save dollars instead of cents.

Parents remember this.

"How Beautiful are the Feet of those"—who wear ENGLISH CHANNEL shoes. No more ragged soles. Ladies, ask your dealers for them. Buy no others. A dark line around the sole shows where the enamel is cut.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and [illegible]

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

Wanted—Young Men and Ladies To learn Telegraphy at Buffalo Telegraph College, to earn $50 to $100 per month. Send stamp for particulars to C. L. BRYANT, Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

[illegible] AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE [illegible] BROS., Philadelphia, [illegible]

POMONA NURSERY.—[illegible] WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

"Around the Tea-Table,"

By Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, author of "Crumbs Swept Up," &c.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A CARD.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, CHEAP! [illegible] W. MILLER & CO. [illegible] New York.

SHEPHERD PUPS.—[illegible] H. F. LEHMAN, [illegible]

OUR GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS [illegible]

AGENTS! [illegible]

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TELL IT ALL [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

AGENTS [illegible]

A LARGE STRAW.

We are credibly informed that Judge SLOAN, of Ottawa county, declares his purpose to support PRATT for Congress. As a Liberal, he cannot consistently support HURD, and he regards PRATT as a worthy man to represent the district in Congress. So far as we can learn, Judge SLOAN reflects the sentiments of the Liberals of the entire district. This vote was given to HURD two years ago, the Liberals believing that HURD and his friends would support GREELEY. The vote showed that the Democrats used the Liberals at the October election and then deserted them at the November election. They do not propose to be used as cat-paws this time. Besides, they do not recognize HURD as the exponent of their principles upon any question of public policy.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

One year ago, when Dr. BRAUN declined the Democratic nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, Major DODD, as Chairman and the controlling power of the Democratic County Central Committee, placed his own name on the ticket in place of that of Dr. BRAUN. Should FRANK HURD act the part of wisdom and decline the nomination for Congress, could not DODD so manipulate matters as to have himself converted into the Democratic candidate for Congress? What would be the use of a convention when the Committee could do the business so much better?

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The September number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY has appeared, and proves to be be an issue of more than ordinary interest. The character of many of its articles would be a credit to any four dollar magazine, while it has an excellent variety of choice stories and humorous sketches. We append the table of contents:

I.—Rawson's Ark—Charles Barnard.
II.—The Problem of Co-operation—M. H. Williams.
III.—Mrs. Browning—Mrs. J. G. Burnett.
IV.—The Enthusiastic Miss Bilkinson—Mary Hartwell.
V.—Peace and War—Edgar Fawcett.
VI.—Popping the Question.
VII.—Sumner and the San Domingo Debate. S. S. D.
VIII.—A Choice Bit of Scandal—Jeanie Morison.
IX.—The First Visit—L. Howard Russell.
X.—Sex in Mind and Education—Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
XI.—An Old English Traveler—Chambers' Journal.
XII.—Bob's Reformation.
XIII.—Whitby Jet—All the Year Round.
XIV.—The Widow of Mansouf—D. R. Locke.
XV.—Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

> Mr. Pratt, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth District, voted in favor of female suffrage in the Constitutional Convention. Somebody will find out a weakness about Mr. Pratt before the election.—*Dayton Journal.*

For our own part, it would be no objection to Mr. PRATT did he favor woman suffrage; but we have no evidence that such is the case. That he voted to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people, is probably true; and the man who is afraid to trust the people with the decision of that or any other question, is not fit to represent the people in Congress or any other body. The man who undertakes to say that the people are not capable of self-government and cannot be trusted to settle questions of State policy, is an enemy to the spirit of our government, and is not and cannot be a true Representative of the people. If Mr. PRATT voted to permit the people to settle the question of woman suffrage, he voted right. He believes in the people—believes them to be honest, loyal, and capable of correctly deciding questions affecting public interests. The people have confidence in and delight to honor such a man.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald*, HURD's organ, finds fault with PRATT because he made Democratic speeches, when he was a member of that party; in other words, because he uttered the pro-slavery sentiments of the party. Why not find fault with HURD for not only uttering similar sentiments, but for endorsing the course of VALLANDIGHAM in seeking to give the rebels victory by discouraging legal enlistments? PRATT saw the error of his ways and acted the part of an honest man and patriot, while HURD is to this day in hearty sympathy with the men who took up arms against the Government.

> Democrats who are flattering themselves that they are likely to profit by Republican dissensions this fall, will wake up on the morning after the election and find themselves most egregiously mistaken. The Republicans will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder, with lines well dressed, and no stragglers, from now until the great battle shall have been fought and won.—*Bryan Press.*

The *Press* is correct. The Republicans of this Congressional district were never more thoroughly united than at present, and they never had a more worthy candidate upon whom to unite their strength.

☞ We understand that FRANK HURD is one of the largest stockholders in the *Democrat and Herald*, and that it represents his views and wishes, particularly respecting the manner in which the Congressional campaign is to be conducted. We have only one question to ask: Does he propose to conduct the campaign upon political principles, or is it his purpose to make it a personal fight between himself and Mr. PRATT?

> We are credibly informed that on the evening of the Congressional Convention, Mr. Charles Kent, of Toledo, was boasting to his friends that "he was now master of the situation, that on the 1st of March next he would have the scalps of Messrs. Swigart and Dowling dangling at his belt."—*Napoleon Signal.*

We are authorized to state that the above is entirely false—that no such statement was made by Mr. KENT. If the *Signal* will devote its energies to the support of Mr. PRATT, rather than permit its columns to be filled with Democratic lies about true Republicans, it may be of greater service to the Republican party.

☞ There is talk that FRANK HURD may yet decline to run for Congress. His real friends are advising this course. They understand what was meant by FRANK's nomination.

Hon. A. M. Pratt.

From the Tiffin Tribune.

Thursday last the Republican Congressional Convention of the Lucas District met in Toledo. Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams county, was nominated on the second ballot, thus defeating Hon. I. R. Sherwood for a second term as Representative. The nomination was as good a one as it was possible to make, as Mr. Pratt is an able lawyer, an excellent speaker, and he made a creditable record in the late Constitutional Convention.

WITH THE FARMERS.

Lucas County Agricultural Society.

Fourth Annual Boat Ride and Reunion—Excursion to Kelley's Island—The Erie and Ottawa County Societies.

Wednesday was a gala day for the farmers. The annual boat-ride and picnic dinner, under the auspices of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, always an occasion of pleasure, was this year anticipated with more than ordinary interest. Owing to the enterprise of the managing committee the trip was to be extended to Kelley's Island, whither the pioneer excursionists of the Erie County Society with their Ottawa friends were to precede us and join in the festivities. We say pioneer excursionists, since our Erie county friends are fully entitled to that designation, having made an excursion each year to the Islands for eight years.

Yesterday was the appointed day, and the weather clerk was so far propitious as to open it with a clear sky and a mild easy going breeze from the southwest, but as if to counterbalance those excellencies, he put a brazier of coals under the thermometer till it went up, up, up, and if not "above par," came very nearly reaching that figure.

THE START.

The wharf of the *Chief Justice Waite* was crowded at an early hour, and as eight o'clock approached, the greater portion of the desirable places on board were preempted by those who had filed claims in accordance with the usual laws of travel. Farmers are proverbially early and exemplify their habits in recreation as well as work, although in this instance numbers of them were obliged to drive from five to ten miles in the morning before reaching the city. At eight o'clock the boat whistled but did not move out promptly as usual, and it was discovered that the passengers over narrow gauge road from Maumee had not arrived. The boat continued to wait till twenty minutes after time, but the expected excursionists failed to put in an appearance, and it is seriously to be feared that "the passengers on the first through train over the narrow gauge," or at least the greater part of them, succeeded in being left behind. But the delay meantime had afforded a chance of salvation to the man who is constitutionally late, and a quarter passed the hour for starting he came rushing on board with his wife and children and three baskets of provisions. Paradoxical as it may seem, he is always late but never left. There seems to be standing at his other side some good angel who always manages to neutralize, though he cannot prevent the actions of his evil genius. But we are at last

FAIRLY UNDER WAY,

and the boat moves quietly and easily down the stream as though half conscious of her load of living freight. Quietly and easily she swings through the sinuous channel, and the wide waters of the lake open to the view. Anon the murky waters on the bay lie behind us, in color like a field that lies in fallow; the houses on the distant shore dwindle till they seem like potato hills; the stately forests toward Michigan sink down till they appear no higher than the corn in the twenty-acre lot; and far in our wake lie the waters heaped like a land that is newly ploughed. The people on board, after rolling about, forward and back, at last settle like a load of potatoes, each in the crevice that seems to suit him best, and everybody is happy.

THE PASSENGERS

are mainly from the country, a clear-eyed, ruddy-cheeked people, who take their pleasures sparingly but never fail to realize from them all the enjoyment they are capable of giving. Prominent among the number was Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Bryan, who improved this opportunity of furthering his acquaintance among the people he is to represent, by joining in the excursion. Toledo was fairly represented by such men as Henry Bennett, C. H. Coy, Geo. W. McCracken, Robert McCune, Dan Segur, and a number of our well known citizens. The officers of the Agricultural Society were present in full force—Edward Upton, of Washington, President; J. C. Messer, of Oregon, Vice-President; Anson Trowbridge, of Washington, Secretary; and E. W. Lenderson, Treasurer. The principal details of the excursion, were, however, in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements, J. C. Messer, of Oregon, W. D. Moore, of Sylvania, and A. B. White, of Toledo, and the credit of the excursion's completeness is largely due to these gentlemen. Besides these, Messrs. R. C. Thompson, G. W. Norton, S. S. Ketcham, and others made themselves generally useful and devoted themselves generously to their friends.

AT PUT-IN-BAY,

which the *Waite* reached at just 12 o'clock, the delay was only long enough to leave such of the party as desired to remain, the ultimate destination of the Society being Kelley's Island. This we reached at one o'clock, and found it already occupied by the societies from Erie and Ottawa, whose nearness to the point of rendezvous gave them a great advantage. To their credit be it said, however, they declined to avail themselves of this circumstance to the detriment of Lucas county, and generously equalized the matter as they were the first on the ground, by allowing the excursion from Toledo to return first, thus making all things even.

The weather during the first half of the day had grown quite hazy, and now, as the boat landed her load, several drops from the clouds were distributed among the people, but the deprecated shower passed by some other way. As usual, we found the neighboring societies out in full force, and two of their boats were still lying at the dock, the *Ferris* and the *City of Huron*. These, with the *Riverside*, which had gone on to Put-in-Bay, had brought fully a thousand people, who were disposed about the Island in various groups and parties.

KELLEY'S ISLAND.

Once safely disembarked, our excursionists scattered about at their own sweet will, some hunting up friends and acquaintances of former years, others looking out shady spots in the convenient grove, while a very few sauntered toward a fine-looking stone edifice, whose towers were visible quite a distance on either hand. Kelley's Island, if we mistake not, has been longer under settlement and cultivation than any of its companions, and here, upon its 2,600 acres of slightly rolling land, is the head-quarters of the great wine-growing interest which has of late become so prominently known in the East as well as in the West. The crop this year will be abundant, and the yield of wine correspondingly increased.

KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE CO.

Following a part of the crowd, our reporter most mysteriously found himself in front of the fine-looking stone building which was just mentioned, and which bears upon its front in large characters, "Kelley's Island Wine Company, 1866." Entering with the rest, the building was found to contain the Company's works and cellars, which latter are the largest of any on the Islands, having a capacity for 350,000 gallons of wine. It is hardly pertinent to the present article to describe the process of wine-making at length; suffice it to say, those who have never gone through any of these large wine-cellars will find the trip a very interesting one, and the cost merely nominal—only about 75 cents per bottle. Owing to the kindness of Mr. Farchlot, who has charge of the works, they were thrown open to the visitors from cellar to roof; and from the latter the fine view of the lake and surrounding Islands was well worth climbing for.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ACCOMPLISHMENT.

By this time, those who had not been sufficiently provident to dispose of their dinners on board the *Waite* had satisfied the claims of appetite, and nearly all the party assembled in the grove. Here, although no formal programme had been provided, there was a little spontaneous exchange of sentiment in the way of "talks," by such of the party as could be prevailed upon to take the platform. First among those called for was our genial friend, Hon. R. C. Thompson, of Lucas, who made one of his characteristic speeches. He was followed by Hon. D. C. Richmond, of Erie, a gentleman widely known as a Granger without guile, and always a good speaker. Short remarks were made by Mr. James Frisbie, of Erie, and in response to a call, Mr. Howlitt, of Kelley's Island, came upon the stand and gave a very cordial off-hand welcome to the excursionists in behalf of the people of the Island. Mr. J. F. Greene, of Sandusky, took this occasion to introduce a resolution of thanks to our hosts for their very kind reception, and it was unanimously adopted. The people not having had quite enough of speaking, Judge Sloan, of Ottawa, was drafted and responded very appropriately in a five minutes talk, in which he acknowledged the claims of the ladies of political as well as social representation. Other calls were made, including one for Hon. A. M. PRATT, but that gentleman fully appreciating that the gathering was in no sense a political one, declined to respond.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The BLADE representative like all the others, did not fail to make many pleasant acquaintances while on the island, among whom were the modest representative of the Sandusky *Register*, Secretary Greene, of the Erie county Society, with other residents of Erie and Ottawa. The Societies of both counties, we are glad to know, are in a flourishing condition, and to their better acquaintance the names of the officers of each are here given. Erie County Agricultural Society: President, Henry Milner, Sandusky; Vice President, H. Hoak, Berlin; Secretary, J. F. Greene, Sandusky; Treasurer, A. W. Prout, Jr., Sandusky. Ottawa County Society: President, N. W. Paine; Vice President, Thomas Willis; Secretary, W. B. Sloan; Treasurer, R. M. Hollinshead.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

At three o'clock the lines were cast off and the *Waite* steamed back to Put-in-Bay where the remainder of the passengers were taken on board, and by four o'clock we were fairly "homeward bound." A refreshing breeze from the west kept the air stirring, but was not strong enough to disturb the lake, which was comfortably smooth during the day. The remainder of the voyage was made pleasantly and without mishap, everybody uniting in pronouncing the day a thoroughly delightful one in every respect.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

The number of people participating in the excursion of Wednesday, was not less than six hundred and fifty, although some of the excursionists placed it as high as seven hundred. This result compares very favorably with last year's excursion, (Wednesday, August 13th), when the Society chartered the *Reindeer* and the *General Sherman*, and made a partnership trip with their neighbors of the Wood County Association. Last year the receipts from both boats was only a trifle over $600, and after paying for charters and dividing with Wood county, our Lucas county people did not realize very large results. This year year 535 tickets (at $1.00 each) were taken up on the boat, thus with a number of others sold and not yet reported making a very fair showing. The Treasurer estimates that the net profits of yesterday will be over $100, and the Society's trip a decided success in a financial, as well as a purely enjoyable point of view.

THE SOCIETY'S THANKS.

During the homeward voyage the Society was organized into a Committee of the Whole, and the following resolution presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Fourth Annual Excursion of the Lucas County Agricultural Society, has been the most pleasant and successful of the number; therefore,

Resolved, By the members of the Society and their guests, that our thanks are due to the proprietors of the *Chief Justice Waite* for the accommodating spirit shown us in extending the usual trip; and to Capt. McNelly, and clerk F. M. Kelley, as well as the other officers of the boat, for the courtesy shown us and the evident desire on their part to do everything necessary to make the trip pleasant; and we cordially recommend *Chief Justice Waite*, its proprietors and officers to all who wish a first-class excursion.

E. UPTON, President.
J. C. MESSER,
W. D. MOORE,
A. B. WAITE,
Committee.

Shortly before eight P. M. the steamer reached her usual dock, the passengers disembarked in safety; and thus ended the Society's fourth annual excursion.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Annual Session of the Findlay District Conference—A Quantity of Business Disposed of, and the Conference Adjourns.

The Findlay District Conference, which has been holding its session in East Toledo for two days, adjourned Wednesday.

The Conference convened on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with 33 members in attendance; Rev. WM. WINTER was in the Chair, and Rev. D. R. COOK Secretary.

The afternoon was occupied in the usual routine business, such as appointing committees, passing characters and renewing licenses, and the Conference then adjourned to 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

YESTERDAY MORNING

the session was opened by the report of the Committee on Unoccupied Territory, which strongly recommended an increase in the number of regular appointments for preaching in parts of the District not now having any regular Methodist services. A prolonged discussion followed the reading of the report, several speakers contending that the establishment of too many places for regular services was prejudicial to the building up of strong societies in any one place.

In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Education was discussed and adopted. This report urged the claims of the University and Female College at Delaware to the support and prayerful consideration of the people, and asked that a liberal response be made to the appeal for means to endow the Chair of the Central Ohio Conference Professorship in the University.

Revs. James Patterson and W. S. Philpot, were recommended for a license to preach and Revs. W. J. Borham and J. Sherman were recommended for membership in the Annual Conference.

Rev. N. B. C. Love, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, as citizens and voters, are called upon to vote to place in our organic law a clause giving to the Legislature the right to grant a license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage; or a clause giving the Legislature the authority to restrict or prohibit the same;

Resolved, That we will give our influence and vote to the lat er clause.

Resolved, That to vote for the first proposition, to license, would be doing that which is morally wrong; and, assuming it to be politically right, it would be giving our sanction to a most infamous traffic, and be becoming partakers of the guilt of those who engage in it.

Resolved, That we will call the attention of our respective congregations to the Church Discipline upon this subject, as expressed on page 391, as follows:

Resolved, That while we can never be satisfied with anything less than the entire destruction of the liquor traffic, yet we can but regard as a step toward that end the enactment of laws making this vast system of iniquity responsible for the losses and woes which have been so relentlessly inflicted upon a long-suffering and too patient people.

Resolved, That we not only regard the manufacture, sale, or the using of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, morally wrong, but we also most earnestly protest against our members giving any countenance to the liquor traffic, by signing any petitions for license, by voting to grant licenses, by renting property for such purposes, or by directly helping in any way to promote intemperance. Any one thus acting is guilty of un-Christian conduct, and is subject to discipline- ary action.

Resolved, That we should make special efforts to secure the nomination and election to office of strictly temperance men.

Resolved, That we recommend the use of unfermented wine on sacramental occasions.

It was decided to hold the next conference at Genoa.

The customary resolutions of thanks were passed, the routine of business gone through with, a resolution was adopted requiring local preachers to attend the District Conference sermons, and prepare the work assigned them, and requesting the attendance of District Stewards and Sunday School Superintendents, which was carried, and the Conference then adjourned, after singing a doxology and receiving the benediction from Rev. S. D. Schaeffer.

It is proposed to hold a Harvest Home Sabbath School Convention at Whitehouse, August 20. An invitation will be extended to all, and it is expected that a grand, good time will be had. Excursion tickets from Toledo will be issued at 60 cents each. The affair will be presided over by JOHN TEMPLETON, the President of the Society of Fat Men.

THE TURN-FEST.

The Approaching Third Annual Turn-Fest of the Cincinnati District.

The third annual Turn-Fest of the Cincinnati Turner District, which will be held in this city on the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., promises to be the grandest occasion of the kind ever held by the association, and by far the largest we have ever seen in this city. The officers of the Vorwærts Turn-Verein, of this place, have received notification of the attendance of large organizations of Turners and their friends from Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Cumminsville, Hamilton, Dayton, Tiffin; Lafayette, Terre Haute and Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Detroit, Monroe, Ann Arbor, Jackson, East Saginaw, Saginaw City and Bay City, Mich., and a number of other places.

Cincinnati will send 150 active members, and a company of 50 uniformed and drilled cadets. Newport and Covington will each send about 60 active members. It is not known how many will come from Hamilton, Dayton, Cumminsville, and other places along the line of the Dayton & Michigan, but an extra train, or perhaps two, will be run for their accommodation, and it is expected several thousand persons will come in upon that road.

This train will arrive here at 6:35 on Saturday morning, and those who come in upon it will be met at the depot by the Toledo Vorwærts Verein, the Teutonia and the Petersburg Mænnerchors, the Swiss Grueli Society, the Toledo Sængerbund, Deutcher Unterstuetzungsverein, the Meyers Cadets, and several bands of music, and we escorted to the quarters assigned them. The Cincinnati Cadets will be entertained by the Myers Cadets.

During the morning it is expected that the delegations from other towns will arrive. Among these will be a delegation of 60 active Turners from Tiffin, eighty from Ann Arbor, and twenty-five from Port Clinton. These of course will be accompanied by their ladies and a large number of friends.

At 9 o'clock the District Convention will be begun, and continue in session until 4 P. M., when the grand procession will be formed, starting from the Turner Hall on Erie street. All the delegations and societies, with three bands, will participate in it, and it will be a most imposing sight. The procession will pass through the principal streets, and finally proceed to the Union Garden, where in the evening will be held a grand "Italian Night." There will be an admirable programme of music, interspersed with tableaux, *poses plastiques*, gymnastic exercises, and the whole will conclude with a grand exhibition of fire-works.

Sunday, the 23d, will be the grandest day of the session. It will be celebrated by a monster picnic at Strong's Park, near the House of Refuge and Correction. The order of the day will be music by the various bands, singing societies and other musical organizations, theatrical exhibitions, and gymnastic performances for prizes.

On Monday, will be an excursion to Put-in-Bay on the steamer *Waite*, and on her return in the evening a grand banquet will be given at some hotel not yet decided upon.

TREASURER'S SETTLEMENT. — Treasurer JOHN S. KOUNTZ has returned from Columbus, from making final settlement with the State Treasury to which he paid over money as follows:

For Sinking Fund	$ 7,573 83
Common School	9,444 87
Asylum	10,414 05
General Revenue	5,720 43
Total	$33,153 1

The Toledo Commandry of the Knight Templars have decided to accept the invitation of the Oriental Commandry, of Cleveland, to go into camp at Put-in-Bay with them and the Commanderies of Adrian, Monroe and Detroit. The encampment will begin on the 25th of August, and last three days.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

The Corner Stone of the new College Building will be laid with due ceremony, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The programme will be essentially as follows:

The invited guests will be met at the depot by the City Band and the Fire Companies, and escorted to the College Grounds, where the exercises will be opened at 2½ o'clock.

1st. Music by the Band.
2d. Prayer.
3d. Vocal Music.
4th. Remarks by the College President.
5th. General remarks, and introduction of Mr. Chandler by Hon. Henry Waldron.
6th. Address by Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Detroit, Mich.
7th. Music by the Band.
8th. Addresses may then be expected from the following named gentlemen who have been invited to be present: His Excellency, Governor J. J. Bagley, of Detroit; His Hon. ex-Governor Blair, of Jackson, Rev. E. B. Fairfield, D. D., ex-President; Daniel B. Briggs, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, of New Market, N. H., President Angell, of the Michigan University; President Fairchild, of Oberlin College; His Honor, Mayor Moffat, of Detroit City; Hon. Witter J. Baxter, of the Board of Education; the Presidents of Adrian, Albion, Kalamazoo and Olivet Colleges; Hon. O. Hosford, ex-Sup't Public Instruction; Hon. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, Ohio; General Anson Stager, of Chicago, Ill.; Gen. Jasper Packard, of Indiana; Rev. Dr. W. H. Perrine, of Albion College; Mr. Duane Doty, Sup't Public Schools, of Detroit; the clergymen of our own city; the Hon. E. L. Koon, of Hillsdale; Judge Dickman and others.
9th. Laying of the Corner Stone.
10th. Prayer of Prof. Dunn.
11th. Old Hundred, by the congregation, by the band and Glee Club.
12th. Benediction.

F. M. HOLLOWAY,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

WOOD COUNTY.

EDITOR BLADE:—Ground was broken on the Bowling Green end of our Railroad last Monday on the Fay farm, northwest of town. This enterprise can now be set down as a success, because the people of this place have within their own reach the necessary means to carry it through. Bowling Green has heretofore failed in all her railroad efforts, not because of her lack of support in the work, but for reasons entirely beyond our control. The Company propose to lay down for the present, the strap rail, which, for this kind of rail, is the best we have ever seen in use, being one-third heavier than the old strap rail, and of the best quality of iron. This it is thought will answer until we can get the modern rail, or perhaps, what is better, a through road.

The length of the road will be about five and one-third miles, which, with a low grade and but little cutting or filling, will make the construction of the road bed comparatively a light matter, and then our numerous turnpike ditches, for which Wood county is so noted, afford the best of drainage. The company will operate the road separate and independent of the D. & M. Railroad, making connection with every train on that road. This will enable us to get the evening BLADE regularly, a privilege we do not enjoy under the present arrangement of things. This will be only one of the advantages we expect to gain. The advantages to us just now as a town are incalculable, and Toledo, too, will come in for a share. We shall increase our business and trade with you very materially. The depot is to be northwest of the courthouse about eighty rods, and not far from the present fair grounds.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Paulding County.

THE MURDER NEAR CECIL—CAUSE OF THE QUARREL—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

The local papers give the following account of the murder which occurred at Cecil, Tuesday of last week: A man named Frank Kuntz has a canal boat upon which he does a trading business, and keeps a saloon, moving the boat from place to place, to suit his convenience. On Tuesday a man named McGill went to the boat, and Kuntz dunned him for some money he owed him. He gave Kuntz the money he owed in bills, expecting him to hand back the change, but Kuntz claimed that McGill's brother owed him some money, and so he applied the change on that. They quarrelled some over the matter, and finally got to fighting. After fighting awhile they were parted by friends, soon after which they commenced quarrelling again, when Kuntz drew a knife, and after stabbing him several times, plunged it almost to the hilt in his side, killing him almost instantly. Kuntz was then arrested and taken to Paulding, but will probably be taken to Defiance for safekeeping, since the jail in Paulding is said to be insecure.

Putnam County.

Last Thursday Mr. George Forsythe, of Riley township, met with a serious accident which may result in the loss of a limb. Mr. Forsythe was hauling the horse-power of a threshing machine and his horses became frightened and started to run off. Mr. Forsythe was thrown under the truck, which passed over his thigh, cutting and mangling it in a shocking manner. He became entangled in the lines and was dragged some distance. He was found some two hours after the accident scarcely able to speak. It is probable that amputation will be necessary to save Mr. Forsythe's life.... Mr. John Maidlow, of Blanchard township, this year raised on eleven acres and one hundred and sixteen rods of land, five hundred and fifty-seven bushels and nine pounds of wheat, being within a fraction of *forty-eight bushels to the acre.*—*Ottawa Sentinel.*

The New Tax Law.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish the following synopsis of the new tax law, which takes effect October 1st, 1874. We suggest that all interested cut this out and paste it up for future reference:

Taxes will be due and payable after November 1, as follows: Until December 20, either one-half or the whole tax may be paid. If the whole be paid, a rebate of five per cent. on the second half will be made, and if only one-half be paid, the remaining half may stand until June 20, following, without cost.

December 21, a penalty of five per cent. attaches to all taxes on which a payment of one-half has not been paid.

January 1, warrants issued to the sheriff for the collection of all unpaid personal property tax on which a payment of one-half was not made prior to the 21st of December.

March 21, an additional penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to all unpaid real estate tax on which a payment of one-half was not made prior to the 21st of December.

June 21, a penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to all taxes still remaining unpaid.

July 1, warrants issued to the sheriff for the collection of the unpaid second half of personal property tax.

No indorsement of the payment of taxes by sale certificates until the 20th day of December.

Delinquent real estate is to be advertised in July and sold for taxes on the first Tuesday in September.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

FOR SALE!

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city. $18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No. 2 Anderson Block.

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	No. of Rods Apportioned	Names of Land Owners	Description of Lands	Range	Town	Section	No. of Cubic Yards	Cost of Location	Cost of Construction
1	4	Lucas County	County Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	15	Jacob Brendly	s hf se qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	10	Henry Schlaeter	n hf se qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	5	Levan J. Birkenbihl	n hf se qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	10	Abraham Zeigler	n hf se qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio,
Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

TRIUMPHANT
THE AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

THE
Beecher-Tilton Case
A PAMPHLET of 24 Pages, giving a History of it, by VICTORIA WOODHULL.
For sale at
NEWTON'S NEWS DEPOTS,
No. 4 Bridge and 55 Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

TO HORSEMEN!
THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.
THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust
Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,
At $15 to Insure.
For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Lucas County, at their next session September, A. D., 1874, praying for the location of a County Road, on the following line, to wit: Commencing on the section line between sections nineteen (19) and thirty (30), Washington Township, on the line between the east and west halves of the northwest ¼ of said section thirty (30); thence south on the line dividing said east and west halves to the Indiana Road, so called; thence southeast along the center of said Indiana Road about forty rods to a lane leading to the Sulphur Springs; thence nearly south along the line of said lane to a point about twelve rods west of said springs, and on a continuation of the line of said lane to the Keeler Road so called, and there terminate.

JAMES GLANN,
Principal petitioner.
Washington Twp., Lucas County, Ohio,
July 24th, A. D., 1874.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.
BOND & ALLERDICE
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.
Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

Northwestern Normal School,
FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.
First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bucket, will be a Teacher in the North-western.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal,
Fostoria, Ohio.

School Furniture.
265 Summit St.
The Subscriber is Agent for
ANDREWS
Patent School Desks and Seats
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same
J. V. MONTGOMERY,
STOVES AND RANGES,
265 Summit Street, - - TOLEDO

FOR SALE.

HALF INTEREST in 240 acres heavy timber land, in Harris, Ottawa County, Ohio, on which an entirely new Saw, Stave and Heading Mills, Dry House, sheds, &c., also, good house, barn, etc. If purchaser prefers, entire property will be sold. For particulars, enquire of

A. W. LUCKEY & SON,
Elmore, Ohio.

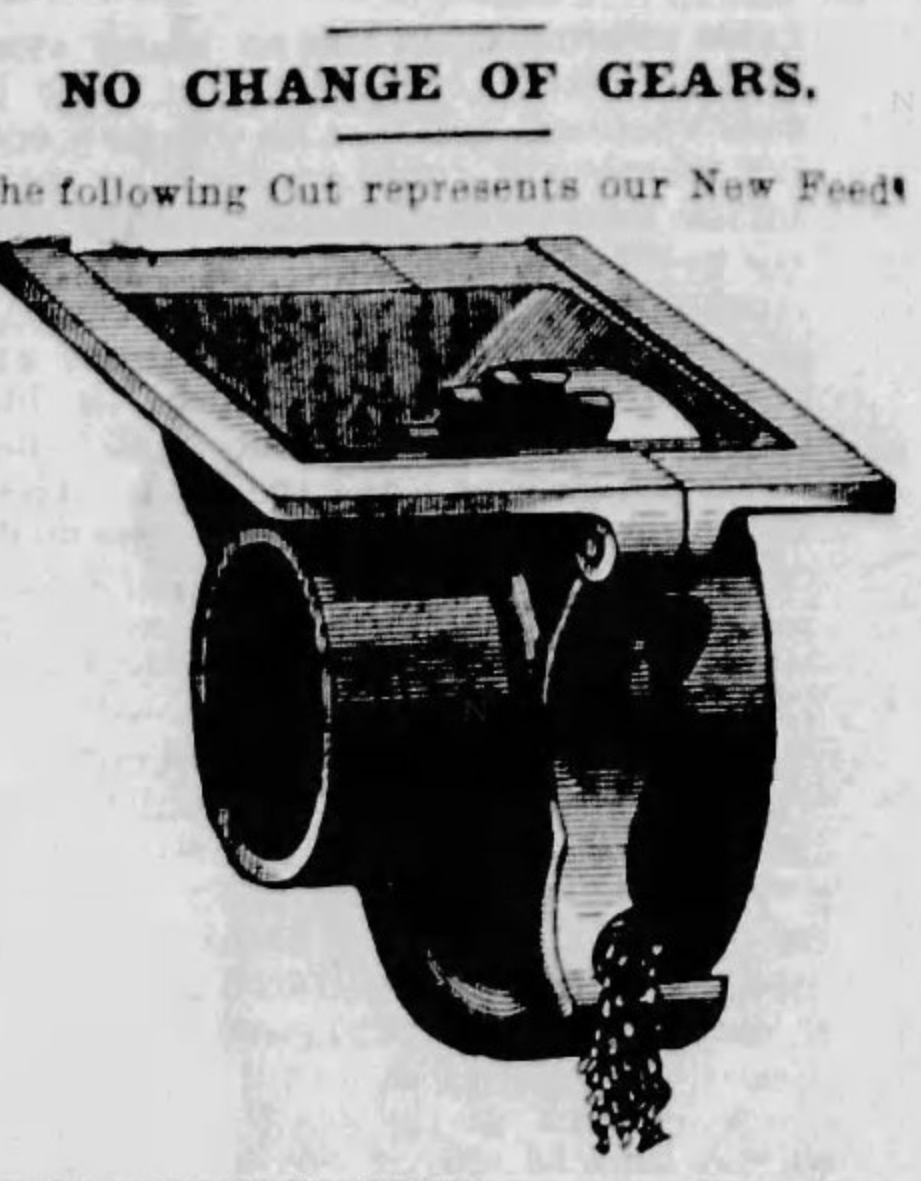
MONTGOMERY'S
House-keeping Bazar,
265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

Improved Buckeye
FORCED-FEED GRAIN DRILL!
NO CHANGE OF GEARS.
The following Cut represents our New Feed:



THE IMPROVEMENT consists of a positive force feed so constructed that you can regulate the quantity anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat and three bushels of oats in an instant, WITHOUT ANY EXTRA GEARS OR CHANGE OF GEARS. This is accomplished by an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup, and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once by merely moving the indicator at the end of the hopper. The rotary disks, with teeth on the sides near the edge, are all fastened on the shaft and moved laterally to vary the space between the disk and the side of the feed cup, which varies the flow of seed as may be required. From the fact that they are all fastened on the same shaft, when one is moved they are all moved—consequently the change is uniform in all the feeders. You need not change a peck at once, but can vary as little as you please—even a pint, or less if you desire. The feeder is so plain and simple that we think no farmer can fail to understand and appreciate its advantages. It is just what farmers have been wanting, and just what manufacturers have been trying to make—something that can be adjusted instantly without change of gears.

What Farmers Say of It.

Every one who sees it gives expressions like the following: "That's it;" "You have got it now;" "Just what we want;" "We are tired of carrying so many gears, and then have to make change of a peck at once;" "This just suits me, and I must have it;" "It is so easily regulated—I can vary just as little as I please;" "Anybody can set this without making a mistake;" "I never saw anything feed as even as this, just as regular as a stream of water;" "See! it will sow anything—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Flax Seed, Peas, Beans, Corn, Timothy and Clover Seed—and then it does it so nicely! it certainly does beat them all;" "There is some satisfaction in using such a Drill." Such are the expressions which farmers make when they see the Feed—and they are not mistaken.

We ask you to examine it, and we feel confident that you will be suited. There are many other valuable improvements on the Buckeye not found on any other Drill.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.
ARBUCKLE & RYAN, Gen'l Agents,
TOLEDO OHIO

NEW ARRANGEMENT!
STEBBINS'
NEW MAP OF OHIO,
—AND A—
Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio
PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
BROOKS & LEWIS,
110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE.)
Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for
Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.
☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakeller, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

LUCAS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers' Institute for this County will be held at the Central School Building, in Toledo, commencing August 24th, 1874, and continuing through the week. Competent instructors will be provided. The County Examiners have given expression to their regard for the Institute in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of County School Examiners earnestly recommend the Teachers of Lucas County to attend the sessions of the Institute, to be held in Toledo, August 24th, and that an examination of applicants for teacher's certificates will take place at the close of the Institute.

For further information apply to
A. B. WEST, Sylvania.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$475 A month to Agents. Address, C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

WANTED—To employ Men everywhere. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS get Best Book & Best Terms. Send for Circulars of "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing, or 25,000 Wants Supplied." The King of Receipt Books. 16-Color Chromo Free. Continental Pub. Co., Cincinnati or St. Louis.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6c return stamp, C. Ross, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere to sell our *Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines*. Sample free. Address the *Hudson Wire Mills*, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Book Agents for the "North west Historical and Biographical," $10,000 worth of steel engravings. Sells at sight containing complete Pioneer history of Ohio. Send for terms. C. B. TUTTLE & CO., 100 Madison street, Chicago.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,
A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days.
☞ Write—postal card will do—to
LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Reliable Agents to sell Dr. A. W. Chase's latest and most valuable work entitled, "*Dr. Chase's Family Physician, Farrier, Bee-keeper and second Receipt Book,*" giving in plain language the cause, symptoms and treatment of diseases of persons, horses and cattle; instruction in training horses, bee-keeping, etc., with a very large number of *Entirely New Receipts of great value to the people.* In fact, the *Famous Book Sells at Sight.* Needed in every household. *Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to agents.* Sample copy sent on receipt of retail price $2. For terms address CHASE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.
GOOD PAY FOR GOOD WORK.

THE National Life Insurance Company desire to secure the services of one or more men in each county in the United States to solicit among farmers.

The Company prefer farmers—men who are well known in their neighborhoods, and of good repute. To such the best of pay will be given. For particulars address

JOHN S. BUTLER,
Secretary National Life Insurance Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

Farm Garden and House.

Soiling or Pasturing.

It is said that more can be realized from land by soiling than by pasturage. This is true, and the difference is considerable.

Let us look a little at this: the dropping of excrement by cows and horses is frequently repeated during the day, amounting to a great number during the season, and covering, when put together, some 600 square feet to each animal. These blotches cover the grass and smother it, leaving a barren spot during the season, and the season ensuing. The liquid, like the solid excrement, is distributed unequally, falling on spots in excess to the damage of the grass, which, for the season, will remain untouched by the herd. And here is another loss covering about the same area as before. Here much fertilizing matter becomes almost useless, and is besides an impediment and a nuisance. If this were evenly distributed, as it would have been if saved as when soiling, it would have been a great benefit to the land on which it is now lost. This is seen, yet not considered. During the season, there is more or less of wet, and some very wet weather, soaking and softening the land which yields to the hoofs of the stock, packing the soil and retarding the growth of the grass. All these spots put together, will form a much larger area than both the droppings and the urine combined. Besides, every pressure of the sharp hoof when the ground is firm, is a damage to the feed. Thus the field is trampled, damaged and fouled over. Is it a wonder that pastures suffer in comparison with meadows? The wonder would seem to be that there is not a greater discrepancy.

All this is avoided by soiling. Two or three crops of grass are then cut; the benefit is realized in full in milk and growth, and in the manure. It is true that there is labor to be taken out, but this, it has been estimated, is but a trifle compared with the benefits received. We lack courage to engage in the enterprise, though we are gradually working into it. This the drouth does, driving us to the use of green fodder for "baiting" to make up for the loss of pasture. They who have the most of this to feed are generally the most successful. How much such food was needed the past summer early in the season! But it generally was wanting. Some were fortunate enough to have a growth of rye or early clover to resort to, which helped largely and paid well; the rest were forced to see their stock suffer, and without remedy. They *might* have had the remedy and the benefit; but what are we to do? We are to grow that which is the most useful to stock, and which we can grow the most abundantly, and with the least expense. What is that? It is clover—clover the season through—not necessarily or in all cases, but generally and principally. Clover can be grown at the rate of five to seven tons per acre; this is yearly done in the range of my observation, and never fail with good management—plenty of seed sown on rich, mellow soil, and plaster used. It is one of the surest crops (or can be made so) on the farm. But do not sow thinly and on poor land as is so common. Cut two or three times during the season, never later than when the clover is in early blossom, thus getting all the juices and availability of the plant, which is then rich in its most important properties. For still earlier feeding, a heavy crop of rye may be secured. This, on a warm spot, will afford the earliest feed; corn-stalks late in the season are also excellent. They are, however, only such when they have obtained maturity—not ripened—and have had the sun and air to fully develop their valuable properties. No more is required, though other crops may be grown. I, however, doubt whether they will bring the advantage of these few, particularly clover. Clover is the farmer's great plant for feed, and for enrichment of the soil, with little expense. This has been sufficiently tested here, and is being more and more extended. Ought we not to work more into soiling?—*Country Gentleman.*

Butter Making.

At the last meeting of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, Mr. Bois, of Illinois, among other remarks, gave the following as his mode of making butter:

The first thing to have is rich milk, and to get this we feed plenty of corn and oat meal, and one feed of shock corn each day; then good clover and timothy hay early cut. This feed has given us good rich milk and a good supply of it. We think the milk should be strained as soon after being milked as possible.

We use the common tin pan holding ten pounds, two and one-half inches in depth. Our milk room is entirely separate from the house. No odor from the kitchen can reach it; with a cellar under the whole, eight feet deep in the clear. We heat the room from a furnace in the cellar. In winter, when the thermometer stood 26 deg. below zero outside, it stood 62 deg. above in the milk room. Our milk stands 26 to 48 hours in winter, and 12 to 24 in summer. We churn with a horse, about 200 pounds at a time, using two box churns. When the butter is thoroughly gathered, we wash it until it is clear of buttermilk, then put it on to the worker; salt with Ashton salt seven-eighths of an ounce to the pound; work just enough to mix the salt well through, then it is put away in a cool place twenty-four hours; then it is put upon the butter worker again, and worked until all streaks are gone and the brine well out, then packed in white ash tubs, pails or boxes, just as our customers want. Cream should never stand, in cold weather, over forty-eight hours, in summer, twenty-four, or it will become bitter. The same with milk, if it stands before skimming too long; thirty-six to forty-eight hours is the extreme.

When packed, we cover butter with a clean, white cloth, then a layer of the fine Ashton salt, say one-fourth inch thick, put on cover tight, put our brand on cover, and it is ready for market. To color butter you should use that which will lend sweetness as well as color. Instead of using annatto, work your butter through carrot juice the last time. This adds flavor and produces probably the most natural color. The carrots should be first ground and warm water poured over them, after which the liquid should be strained and cooled, when the butter may be washed through it. No other article of coloring improves the flavor as this will. This preparation will, in fact, improve bad butter considerably. This plan was suggested to us by an old New York State dairyman of great intelligence who had prescribed it frequently. One of the best butter makers of New York State never uses any coloring, however.

How to Protect Fruit from Birds.

An English writer thus describes his plan, which has proved successful, of protecting all kinds of fruit: "And what, will you think, is my talisman? Simply a ball of gray or white brown linen thread. I take a ball of this in my hand, fasten the end of it to one of the twigs of the gooseberry or currant bushes, and then cross the thread backward from twig to twig in perhaps a dozen different directions, fasten off, and the thing is done; and it will last two years—the thread on the tree, I mean. It is not necessary that the thread should be white or coarse; it ought rather to be fine and dark—a thing to be felt, not seen. I have watched the birds after performing the operation; they come boldly to settle on the trees, and they strike against these, to them, invisible snares, for such no doubt they seem to be; they fly off in a terrible hurry, and settle on the walls and trees around about, longing and getting hungry, till they disappear, and you will see them no more.

As regards peas and other seeds which I always sow in drills, I simply stretch a thread, sometimes two, along each drill at about two inches from the ground, supporting it at that height by little forked sticks. If you put it much higher than this the birds do not seem to care for it—it does not touch them; that is the grand secret, something they do not well see, nor know what it means. I have seen the people put a thick white string with feathers tied to it, and perhaps two feet from the ground. The birds soon understand these, and care little for them; in short, I know, to my cost, it sometimes acts as a lure, as a notice to the birds that there is something to be had worth looking after. I will answer for it, and any one adopting the plan I recommend will never have any cause to complain of the birds, however numerous they may be."

Gardens.

During a recent trip through the country we made it a point to observe the condition of farmers' gardens. At this season of the year they reveal neglect or exhibit the care given them. Nine-tenths belong to the neglected class. Little 7x9 patches surrounded by crazy split paling fences, with half the palings off, enclosing a mass of weeds through which one could get an occasional glimpse of a pale vegetable or a sickly looking flower! Such gardens are nuisances on the farm, for they produce but little and are nurseries of all the foul weeds in the catalogue of pestiferous plants.

Late in the afternoon we came upon a remarkable contrast to all this neglect. It was a garden on a hillside, and it was as lovely a spot as one would wish to see. At the foot of the hill a brook babbled by, grape arbors shaded the paths, rustic seats invited one to rest under every tree, beautiful beds of flowers arranged in squares, trapezoids, circles, etc., were interspersed in pleasing contrast with the larger and more dignified vegetable beds, and all was clean and neat. We did not ascertain who the owner was, but we set him down as a man of education, culture and refinement.

Every farmer can have a nice garden, and a profitable one, if he will only give it a little care. Indeed, a garden properly taken care of is the most profitable piece of ground of its size on the farm. In most instances where we inquired, we found that the "good wife" had to tend the garden, and all the attention it received after plowing or spading came from her.—*M. in Ohio Farmer.*

Colorado Potato Beetle—Fear In Europe.

Some of our European cousins are in great fear that this destroyer will find its way across the Atlantic. A late number of the *Illustration Horticole*, remarking that it "threatens to annihilate this valuable tuber," earnestly desires that the European Governments shall prohibit the importation of American potatoes—and states that of the various substances which have been used to destroy it, only one, verdigris, has been found efficacious; that the remedy is worse than the evil, as it is a virulent poison; that the sole means of defence left is to burn the potato haulm as soon as the eggs are deposited; and finally concludes with the remark, "We have already more than enough of the 'American blight,' the vine beetle, Phylloxera, and other plagues, involuntarily presented to us by our neighbors across the Atlantic." This paragraph was written by one of the editors who is designated as "Ex Jardinier Principal of the City of Paris." He seems not to have heard of Paris green, which has so long saved the potato crop at the West, and although a more virulent poison than verdigris, may be used with perfect safety with proper precautions, and at a less cost than the ordinary expense of the cultivation of the crop.

We desire also to correct the error that the "American blight" is an American insect; it has been proved long ago to have been imported from Europe to America. (See Harris, p. 242.) And as for the Phylloxera, we will agree to take care of that destructive ravager, if our indignant friend across the water will reciprocate the favor in a small way by protecting us from the codling moth, the two imported currant-worms, the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, the Hessian-fly, and the Wheat-midge, the Grain Aphis, the House-fly, and several others of a similar character, all of which came from Europe originally. Perhaps we may safely promise more, and if the insects named in the preceding list are withdrawn from us, we can agree by way of reciprocity, to restrain the Curculio, Apple-tree Borer, Canker-worm, and Peach-grub, none of which have yet found their way across the sea, so far as we can learn, or not to any destructive extent. On the whole, we think that as yet the balance lies decidedly against us, if it consists in receiving more than we have imported.—*Country Gentleman.*

We Must Have Manufactories.

The tendency of the Grange movement is to accomplish good, and that is already working deep revolution in the feelings and sentiments of the people, awakening the masses to the importance of co-operation for mutual protection and the advancement of the agricultural interest, no careful observer can doubt. Farmers of the south and West are compelled to change their tactics, pull out of the old ruts, and strike out on a new line of progress.

High tariff, eastern monopolies and combinations of money powers are rapidly doing their work of enslaving the people. There is no earthly escape from the influence except through organization and co-operation for the development of the great resources of the country; stopping the drain of money which necessarily flows to the east for articles that should be made at home. The people are now sorely feeling the effects of the evil. They are manifest in the scarcity of money at the south and the abundance of it at the east. All our profits gone for manufactured articles and consumed in high tariffs, and nothing to bring it back. Was there ever an appeal so strong to class, for organization and co-operation? The Grangers recognize these facts, and have begun the reformation which will work wonderful changes in a few years. The question of establishing manufactories has been thoroughly discussed and is uppermost in the feelings of all Patrons of Husbandry. The country is ripe for any movement in that direction that presents itself in a practical shape and promises success.—*Tobacco Leaf.*

The Chester White.

The history of the Chester county (Pa.) hog is a matter of special interest to many, and none the less so, because it appears to be somewhat involved in a mist. There are many persons who pretend to doubt the existence of a distinct breed bearing the name, but all difficulties in that direction are obviated by a little scrap of history relating to them, which appeared in the *Farm Journal* a number of years ago, and which, from the fact that the statement was made at a time when there were fewer interested parties to dispute its authority, we feel authorized to regard as correct. "It appears from what we can learn, that the credit of introducing the Chester county breed of swine, is due to Captain James Jefferis, who occupied a farm on the forks of the Brandywine, a few miles from West Chester, after retiring from the sea. His ship used to trade between Liverpool and Wilmington, Del., and on one of voyages he procured a couple of hogs from Belfordshire, with a view of introducing them into this country. This was about thirty-five years ago. They were then called the Bedford breed, and have been recognized by Englishmen who were familiar with them about that time in Bedfordshire. At present the breed of hogs there is not so distinct, having been crossed more or less with others. From this origin they have been generally distributed in Chester and adjoining counties, and are known as the Chester county breed. They are pure white.

Cleanse the Manger.

The mangers of horses, cows and oxen, when supplied with cut fodder and meal, frequently become offensively sour, in consequence of the decomposition of the wet meal that adheres to corners of the feed boxes. This is apt to be the case especially when animals do not lick the corners entirely clean. If a small portion of feed is allowed to remain in the manger only a portion of a warm day it will become sour, and the offensive effluvia will taint the entire manger so that an animal will often refuse to eat his accustomed allowance, unless compelled by keen hunger. The true way to manage mangers is to scrape the corners clean at least twice per day, removing every particle of rejected food. Then, if the manger does not smell as sweet as a butter bowl, let the corners be washed out with hot water, wiped clean, and a handful of caustic slacked lime be sprinkled in the manger. If the mangers are kept clean they will seldom become offensively sour. If an animal leaves a portion of his feed, a new mess should never be given on the rejected feed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Miscellaneous.

The Austin, Miss., Riot.

A special to the Memphis Appeal from Helena, Ark., August 11th, dated 8:30 A. M., says: At eleven o'clock last night, three ladies and two gentlemen arrived here from Austin, and report considerable fighting. Late yesterday evening, the commander of the post, whose name we do not learn, dispatched a scout of 25 men on the road to Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, and captured a picket of 20 negroes, who were stationed about two miles from town, disarmed them, and brought them in as prisoners. One of them, as they were being put into the court house yard, tried to make his escape, when he was fired upon and killed; and in another melee which ensued another negro was wounded but not fatally. Later in the evening a large body of negroes advanced from the south and attacked the town, driving in the white skirmishers to the Court-house where the main body of whites were stationed. A charge was made by the whites and the negroes were repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded. Fighting was going on when our informants left, and they were fired upon, and they crossed over to ship Island.

Major Chalmers, of Hernando, has just arrived here for the purpose of chartering a boat to take men to the assistance of Austin. He says a courier from Mayor Woodson, of Austin, reached Hernando at daylight, stating that the town had been surrounded by about 1,000 negroes, and asking for help. About twenty men from Hernando and vicinity will be here at two o'clock, and, in company with the volunteers from this city, will start at four o'clock for Austin.

Dr. Smith, who is the unfortunate cause of the troubles there, reached here last night. Some three weeks since he was attacked in the streets of Austin by a negro, and drawing a pistol, fired at him, but missed him, and killed a little negro girl standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Mayor Woodson and the Doctor's wife. Since that time he has been a voluntary inmate of the jail, and prevented from being mobbed, until last Friday, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando, on learning which the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless Smith was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town.

At Memphis, August 11, telegrams are being received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms and ammunition, and stating that unless the whites, who are surrounded in the Court House, are speedily relieved, they will be forced to surrender or be captured.

Another special to the Appeal says the negroes surrounding Austin on the south were charged on Tuesday by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number about 700, while the whites have about 200. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. Negro hands on the plantations on the Arkansas side are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers.

The excitement here in regard to the riot at Austin is increasing. The operator at Helena reports that negroes have been passing there on the Mississippi side all day, marching on Austin.

The steamer White left this afternoon with 800 armed men and supplies, under command of Col. Morgan, of Hernando, Miss. About half the men are from Mississippi, and among them are some 20 negroes who say they want this foolishness stopped. The remainder are from this city. A large number of men have gone by land, and if the whites can hold the Court House till midnight, reinforcements in sufficient number will arrive to relieve them.

The Avalanche's Helena special, dated at noon yesterday, says that in the fight at Austin, the night before, eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and ammunition.

Several officials from Tunica county have been here since yesterday morning, telegraphing to Governor Ames, at Jackson, for assistance, but up to this time have not heard a word.

This special also states that the whites have taken O. K. Landing, some miles below Austin, and the only landing in that vicinity at the present stage of water, and this is corroborated by the officers of the W. C. Yaeger, which arrived here, who saw a body of armed white men there as they passed.

Parties who arrived by the steamer St. Francis, state that the negroes occupied Austin at 2 P. M., Tuesday.

Capt. James Lee, of the steamer Memphis, which arrived from below, says: After the negroes who had Austin surrounded were repulsed yesterday, they disappeared, and the story soon circulated that they were murdering the women and children left unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who had been protecting the place to start for their homes and protect their families, and Austin was soon left without any defender except one or two white men; and the negroes came in and took possession, proceeding to break open the saloons and stores and help themselves, and at last accounts had committed no acts of violence toward the few whites who were unable to get away; but as they were becoming drunk, there were fears of their burning the village. They sent a messenger to Capt. Lee asking him to land there, but he had a large number of refugees on board, some of whom the negroes had threatened to kill, among whom was Dr. Phillips, late Republican member of the Legislature. The refugees begged him not to do so, and he passed on up without landing.

General Chalmers came up on the St. Francis to Peters Landing, when the St. Francis met the whites with the reinforcements from here. He was requested by the Deputy Sheriff, in the absence of the Sheriff, to take command of the men and went back with them. They will land at O K Landing, and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the negroes from the hills, and doubtless by this time the whole force has been captured, as the negroes had no suspicions of the approach of this force, and were busily engaged in their debauch to be prepared to meet them. Gen. Chalmers is a man well known for courage and coolness, and his being in command gives assurance that no blood will be unnecessarily shed.

It is proper to state that politics has nothing to do with this trouble, and that Mayor Woodson and a number of the men who have been proscribed by the negroes, are Republicans.

News from Austin is anxiously expected this morning, but as it is 20 miles to the nearest telegraph station, it is not probable that anything definite will be obtained before noon.

The Memphis Appeal's special from Helena, Wednesday, August 12th, after recounting the occupation of Austin by the negroes, as already reported, says: At Bennett's Landing, Col. Morgan held a council and stated that it was too hazardous to make an assault upon the blacks entrenched at Austin, for want of proper authority, suitable numbers and ammunition, and preferred landing at Moons, above Austin, where he could put himself in better plight and await executive authority.

Gen. Chalmers came on board and objected to landing at Moons, and insisted on landing at O. K. or Shoofly, most of the officers agreeing with him in this. Col. Morgan objected to this as being in the midst of the enemy, and subjecting the command to an immediate attack from all sides while unprepared for it. He then ordered back the commissary supplies which had been landed and Capt. Finlay's company, which had been thrown out as skirmishers, and calling the officers together, told them that he felt it was his duty, under the circumstances, not to take the risk they demanded, and that he would carry the command.

To this most of the officers objected. Col. Morgan resigned and Gen. Chalmers was elected as commander and landed at Shoofly.

Later—The following was just received:

HELENA, Aug. 12, 1874.

To Thomas H. Allen & Co.:

Send us reinforcements by St. Francis. Send guns with fixed ammunition, if possible, and send rations for ten days for five hundred men.

[Signed] J. R. CHALMERS.

From this, it seems that Gen. Chalmers has decided not to attack to-day.

The Memphis Appeal's Helena special, dated 11:20 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 12, says: Some thirty Mississipians, stragglers from the force which left Memphis yestereay for Austin, arrived here this morning on the White, and put up at Ortaway's Hotel. The colored people, unable to understand the presence of an armed squad of men, became very much excited. About nine o'clock the mayor obtained posession of the arms and had them put on the wharf boat for shipment on the first steamer.

On the arrival of little steamer Trader, the Mississipians were escorted by the mayor, the sheriff and other officials, and followed by a large crowd of negroes, marched aboard of the Trader and shipped to Austin bag and baggage. Nothing reliable has been received to-day from Austin. The negroes report a fight there last night in which six or eight white men were killed.

The following has just been received:

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12.

Colonel Marion Campbell, Helena:

You are requested and authorized by me to suppress the riot at Austin to the end that peace may be restored and life saved.

[Signed] A. AMES, Governor.

Col Campbell goes to Austin immediately.

Later.—The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense owing to some unfounded rumors of young men having been killed in the attack on the place. The following is posted about in the city: "Reliable men wanted to report on board of the steamer St. Francis at Hodock this day, arms and ammunition will be furnished to them; also 300 men well armed and equipped, to report at the same time and place. About twenty good artillerists are wanted." Gen. King White, of Arkansas, will assume command of the above men. This poster has added to the excitement. It is thought several hundred will go to-night on the St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Conecke, Ark.

Railway News.

The creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company met on the 11th inst., in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, to consider the second proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company relative to the adjustment of their claims. Several resolutions looking to the adoption of the Committee's report, providing for carrying it into effect, and asking the Committee to continue in operation, were passed, after which the following telegram was read:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1874.

To J. J. Bennett:

I telegraphed Mr. John Scott yesterday that there would be no difficulty whatever in the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie Roads coming into the arrangement with other creditors. I trust you will get everything satisfactorily adjusted at your meeting to-day, and that the needful papers may be signed by the creditors and the deposit of their claims made.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

After the reading of this telegram, all the creditors present promptly signed the proposition. Under this plan, the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which has now about $6,000,000 of debt, will issue $10,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds. Upon the acceptance of these bonds at par by the creditors, in the manner of to-day, an agreement will be made and entered into by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company and the Northern Central Railway Company, by which each of the said companies will set apart semi-annually ten per centum of the gross receipts for the preceding six months, derived from all freight transported over the whole or any portion of their respective lines of railroad, to and from, and over the whole of any portion of the lines of railroad operated by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, including that portion known as Bennett's Branch, the same to be paid over to the trustees to be named in said mortgage proposed, and by them to be applied to the payment of the interest upon such of the said bonds, as well as that purchase, as may belong to or be held by parties other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railway Company in a manner fully provided for.

Col Simpson and Major Suter, of the United States Engineers, have gone to St. Louis and will report from there to the Secretary of War concerning the location of the Southern Railroad Bridge at that place. As to the location, [illegible] fore the Committee favored the point 600 feet above the one chosen. This will involve $200,000 additional cost to the Railroad on the Kentucky side and probably as much more on the Ohio side, besides making the approaches less convenient. The coal men preferred a long span on the Kentucky side. The other river men favored the Ohio side for this span.

In the Supreme Court at Madison, Wis., on Tuesday the arguments in the Railroad case were concluded by Assistant General Sloan, who addressed the Court at length in support of the motion for injunction. It is not certain when the decision will be rendered.

Tuesday a private meeting was held by a number of the most prominent railroad managers. Among those present were H. J. Jewett, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central; Wm. Biss, of the Boston & Albany; W. K. Muir, of the Great Western of Canada. The object for which the meeting was held was to discuss all matters concerning freights. After a long discussion the meeting was adjourned, with the understanding that another should be held for the regulation of all questions relating to the passenger department.

Political News.

The Kansas Daily Champion is authorized to announce that the Hon. Charles F. Kaester, who was nominated for State Treasurer by the Independent State Convention, positively declines to accept. Mr. Kaester is a firm and consistent Republican.

At St. Louis, August 10, the Peoples' County Convention met in Turner Hall. Adolphus Meir was elected President, and Judge Charles Speck, Vice President. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Convention should adjourn until August 17th, to give delegates from each ward, city and township in the country, ample time to canvass their respective Districts, and ascertain what suitable persons will pledge themselves to serve as Delegates to the Peoples' Convention. The names of such persons will be reported to the Convention on re-assembling, and six from each District will be selected by that body as Delegates to the State Convention.

A Chicago Tribune special says that George W. McCrary, renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Iowa District, has written a letter declining. He says, in explanation, that he was induced to change his first intention of not becoming a candidate by representations made by his friends, that his acceptance would harmonize the discordant elements of the Convention. This has not been the case. On the contrary, he finds that it has tended to widen the gap between factions, and he considers it his duty to withdraw his acceptance.

The following is the official call for a Straight Democratic Convention, issued by Judge Ledlie, Chairman of the State Central Committee, appointed at the Straight Convention of 1873, and who claim to be the only authorized Democratic Central Committee:

HEADQUARTERS, DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1874.

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention of the 29th of August, 1872, (the Committee) of which H. C. McCormick is Chairman, having ignominiously and ingloriously surrendered both the principles and name of the Democratic party, do hereby give notice that the State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Springfield, commencing on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. At this Convention, candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be nominated. All true, Jeffersonian Democratic voters are invited to join in sending delegates to this Convention. The basis of representation in the State Convention, will be the number of votes cast for Horatio Seymour for President, in 1868, one delegate being entitled to a seat for every 300 votes cast, and one for each fraction of 150, making a total of 651 delegates.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Chairman.
J. O. PULLEN, Secretary.

At Lafayette, Ind., August 11, the People's Congressional Convention nominated Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery county, as candidate for Congress from the Ninth District. Johnson is an old line Democrat of the "Sons of Liberty" stripe, and has twice served in the State Senate, once from Putnam county.

The Delta, Louisiana, Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention met at New Orleans on the 11th inst., and renominated Hon. Frank Morey, of Ouachita Parish, on the first ballot, by a vote of 19 to 16, against Judge H. A. Steele, of Tensas.

The convention of the Liberals of the State of New York will be held at Albany, September 9th, to nominate candidates for State officers.

At Tallahassee, August 11, the Republican Convention for the nomination of Representative to Congress, met at the Capitol and adjourned to allow the Committee on Credentials to report. In the meantime Bolster took possession of the Capitol and barred the windows, and refused admittance to the delegates. Governor Stearns was unable to quell the riot. The regular Convention will try to meet on the 12th in a private hall.

At the primary election in the Fourth Kentucky District on the 11th inst., Hon. J. Proctor Knott received a large majority and is therefore the Democratic candidate for Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

McPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK

—OF—

Politics for 1874.

IT continues the record from July, 1872, (when his Hand-book for 1872 closed,) to the close of the late session of Congress, and will give in an authentic form, the action of the Government on all subjects of general interest *for the last two years.* The record will be FULL, ACCURATE and IMPARTIAL. Among the contents will be:

President GRANT'S PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, TELEGRAMS on affairs in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; his INTERVIEWS on Political subjects, and his ANNUAL, SPECIAL and VETO MESSAGES.

The full legislative history of the "SALARY ACT OF 1873," and of the repealing act of 1874, together with Mileage, "Back-pay," and other statistics connected therewith.

The CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, made and proposed, in Congress, and in the several States.

The action of Congress and the President, on the BANKING and CURRENCY QUESTION, and on the TRANSPORTATION QUESTION, with valuable statistics bearing on each; and on CIVIL RIGHTS, TARIFF, TAXATION, WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, AMNESTY, &c. The Geneva and San Juan Awards.

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MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.

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AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th Nov.,

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One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
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10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash	2,500,000

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P[illegible] strengthens and develops any part of the body. [illegible]

Republican Convention.

THE Republican Voters of Lucas County are hereby requested to meet in their respective election precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on

Monday, the 7th day of September, 1874,

at 7½ o'clock, P. M., or at such other time or place as may be designated by the local committees of such precincts, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a County Convention to be held at Lyceum Hall, in the City of Toledo, on

Wednesday, the 9th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention thus called will proceed to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the October election, as follows:

One County Auditor.
One County Recorder.
One County Surveyor.
One County Commissioner.
One County Infirmary Director.

The Convention will also appoint such number of Delegates as the Republican voters of Lucas County may be entitled to as their representation in a Convention to be called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, and transact such other business as usually and properly devolves upon a Republican County Convention.

The representation of the several election precincts in the County Convention will be one delegate from each Ward, Township, and precinct, and one additional delegate for every 40 votes and every fraction of 20 votes or over, cast for Governor E. F. Noyes at the election in October, 1873. This apportionment will give the various precincts the following representation:

Adams precincts, No. 1	3
" " No. 2	3
Manhattan	4
Monclova	4
Oregon	4
Providence	3
Richfield	3
Spencer	2
Springfield	3
Swanton	2
Sylvania	5
Washington	4
Waterville	2
Waynesfield	2
Whitehouse	2
Maumee, First Ward	3
" Second Ward	3
" Third Ward	2
Toledo, First Ward	11
" Second Ward	12
" Third Ward	16
" Fourth Ward	9
" Fifth Ward	10
" Sixth Ward	4
" Seventh Ward	10
" Eighth Ward	5

ROBERT McCUNE,
B. T. GEER,
WM. BRYAN,
D. R. AUSTIN,
T. S. MERRILL,
G. W. NORTON,
WILLIAM HENZLER,
Republican Central Committee of Lucas County.

THE ELECTION TUESDAY.

Judging from the reports now in our possession, there is little doubt of the defeat of the new Constitution by a large majority. It is true, our reports are chiefly confined to the cities and villages, but since the impression was quite general that the new Constitution was framed in the interest of the legal profession, it is safe to assume that it will fare no better in the country then in the cities and villages. Aside from the prejudice against the Constitution on account of the belief that it was designed to convey public money into the hands of the legal profession unnecessarily, there was quite a general belief that the members of the Convention assumed that the people were not capable of attending to their own business, and that the Convention would therefore curtail the powers of the people to a degree not hitherto attempted. Besides these objections, the people were not satisfied with that the new Constitution was an improvement upon the old one. The changes proposed were at least of doubtful propriety, and some of them were obnoxious to most persons. The partial adoption of the cumulative voting system was distasteful to the people, and great disappointment was felt at the manner in which the judicial system was patched up. Upon the whole, there were few positive friends of the new Constitution to be found outside of the members of the [illegible]ention, though many voted for it [illegible]g that it might prove better than the old one, while some voted to adopt it because it had cost so much! Our hope is that the next Convention may have a larger representation of active business men—men who understand the wants of the people and know how to execute them.

THE DEMOCRATS IN DOUBT.

It is now about a week since the Democratic Congressional Convention assembled in White's Hall and decided that FRANK HURD should be their candidate in the coming campaign. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. HURD, inform him of his nomination, and invite him to appear before the Convention and accept the same. The Committee retired, was absent some time, when they returned to the Hall, announced that Mr. H. was too much indisposed to appear in person, but that he authorized the Committee to thank the Convention and state that he accepted the trust and would make a vigorous canvass. Since the Convention adjourned, it has transpired that the Committee did not see FRANK HURD, at all events, if they did, he does not know it, and he never authorized them to accept the nomination for him, never thanked the Convention, and never promised to make a vigorous canvass. This fact has been published for several days, and yet neither the Committee nor his organ have denied it. Indeed, it would be folly for them to do so, since there is abundance of proof to the contrary. The nomination has not yet been accepted, but the *Democrat and Herald* is pressing the matter. It has an undisclosed object in this, but FRANK begins to understand what his nomination meant, and is not making haste to furnish a political corpse for his enemies in his own party.

☞ We hope the vote of yesterday may satisfy the advocates of cumulative voting, or minority representation, that the people still adhere to the doctrine that in a Republican form of Government the majority shall rule.

☞ In Carroll county, the home of ADAIR, the majority against the new constitution was about 2,500, and the majority against License about 2,000.

☞ Cleveland gave 7,388 majority for the new Constitution, and 4,874 majority for license.

COLUMBUS AND TOLEDO ROAD.

Those having charge of the interests of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company expected to let the contracts for grading in September next, but some delay has attended the procuring of contracts for the right of way, and the letting of grading contracts is therefore necessarily delayed. Hon. N. HATFIELD, of Wood County, has been devoting some time to the work of procuring right of way, and we believe this has about all been secured between Fostoria and Walbridge, a station on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Road near this city. Beyond Fostoria, we understand, there are still some unsettled claims for right of way, all of which will be disposed of as speedily as possible. The road will doubtless be ready for the cars by the fall of 1876.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

We learn that a meeting of persons interested in having the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad run directly to Toledo from Milan, will be held on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. RAYMER, SEAGRAVE & Co., 152 Summit street. It is expected that parties on the proposed line of Road will be present and prepared to state about the amount of subscription which can be secured on this line. The active friends of the enterprise in this city should also be prepared on that occasion to state about the amount of aid which can be relied upon from Toledo.

This is one of the most important Railroad projects yet presented to the consideration of our citizens. In addition to its great value as a coal and iron Road, it will place Toledo nearly 200 miles nearer tidewater than by any other continuous line of Road. The meeting on Friday should be well attended, and the aid extended should be liberal. Sandusky City is making an effort to divert the Road to that point, and her citizens are subscribing liberally for that purpose. If our citizens would secure its greatest benefits, they must act promptly and in earest.

THE LICENSE PROPOSITION.

It is generally believed that the license proposition received a majority of the votes cast yesterday, yet it is quite impossible to say, at present, how the vote will stand. Certainly the vote serves to show a very strong and increasing public sentiment in favor of that method of regulating and restraining the traffic.

☞ A prominent actor in the Democratic Congressional Convention wants to know whether FRANK HURD accepts the nomination and endorses the platform. The *Democrat and Herald* refused the use of its columns for making the inquiry, and said prominent Democrat therefore does his talking in another column of the BLADE. Our Democratic contemporary is just a little "touchy" on the FRANK HURD question.

☞ HURD has not yet formally accepted the nomination for Congress, and his friends are still urging him not to accept a nomination which was only given him for the purpose of ruining his political prospects.

THE ELECTION.

Light Vote, and Decisive Defeat of the New Constitution.

The election passed off Tuesday without incident, but little interest being taken, and only a light vote was polled. The following the the returns, as far as received:

	For the Constitution	Against the Constitution	For minority Representation	Against minority Rep	For Railroad Aid	Against Railroad Aid	For License	Against License
Toledo—								
1 ward	107	716	75	127	79	132	139	81
2 "	188	68	115	122	93	145	175	83
3 "	212	128	154	105	175	157	255	104
4 "	182	136	93	209	72	239	268	68
5 "	94	465	84	293	52	372	280	156
6 "	14	185	10	184	57	119	109	87
7 "	91	79	70	84	86	80	106	69
8 "	19	15	10	17	10	19	18	15
Adams 1st								
" 2d								
Manhattan								
Monclova								
Oregon	40	44	40	41	3	79	45	38
Providence								
Richfield								
Spencer								
Springfield	25	40	18	43	8	62	39	31
Swanton	25	9	22	14	9	34	17	26
Sylvania	56	73	38	89	19	89	45	88
Washing'n	42	61	13	79	32	66	58	45
Waterville								
Waynesfield								
Whit'house								
Maumee								
1st ward								
2d "								
3d "								
Total								
Maj								

In Monclova the majority against the Constitution is 9.

In Richfield the majority against license is small, but the vote is unanimous against the Constitution.

In Whitehouse the vote stands 102 against the Constitution to 2 in favor of it.

TOLEDO M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Meeting Next Wednesday—Programme of the Business and Exercises.

Toledo Conference will hold its summer meeting with the Church of Montgomery, Freeport village, Prairie Depot P. O., Wood county, beginning Wednesday evening, August 19, and continuing about three days. Essays have been assigned as follows, each to be followed by discussion:

"The Scripture Rule of Benevolence."—Deacon A. J. Knapp, Wauseon.

"Is it expedient for Christians to maintain separate Church organizations in small towns?"—Rev. G. H. Bailey, Toledo.

"The Duties of the Pew."—Deacon James Raymer, East Toledo.

The usual reports from the churches will be heard. Sermons will be preached at the order of the Conference, and other topics will be introduced and discussed as suggested by the pleasure of the Conference, or the circumstances and needs of the church with which it meets.

The newly appointed Traveling Secretary of the Ohio Home Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of Cleveland, will be present, to present the claims and prospects of the Society.

A delegate to the National Council will be chosen.

The churches are not limited as to the number of delegates. Let us have a full meeting.

J. G. FRASER, Register.

EAST TOLEDO, O., July 24, 1874.

Delegates near by will find it best to come by carriage. If by rail, leave Pennsylvania Depot, Toledo, 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, and go to Helena. If at other time or by other road, advise Rev. N. T. Fay, Prairie Depot.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The annual session of the Lucas County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Central High School Building, Toledo, beginning on Monday, August 24th. The instructors will be A. B. WEST, of Sylvania, and L. C. CRUMBAUGH, of Toledo. It is hoped that all the teachers of the county, as far as possible, will attend the Institute.

MAMMOTH BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—All who want a good article in the line of boots and shoes, should not fail to call at L. YOUNG's boot and shoe store, 97 Summit street, and examine his extensive stock. Mr. YOUNG can suit every one, both as regards durability and price.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Erie County.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CASTALIA—PAPER MILL BURNED TO THE GROUND—FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.

The Sandusky *Register* says:

About one o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire broke out in the paper mill at Castalia, six miles from this city, which resulted in the destruction of that establishment and its contents, involving a loss of $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from a spark from the engine. The flames were first discovered in a frame addition in the rear of the main building, and although the most strenuous efforts were made with the limited facilites at hand to extinguish the fire, yet, despite all attempts to put it out, it spread to the main portion of the building, and in a short time after its discovery the entire establishment was wrapped in flames, and was ultimately entirely consumed.

The insurance of the establisment was $35,000. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. The books and valuable papers of the company were saved.

The company will at once commence to rebuild on the former site.

On Thursday afternoon a man named Christian Hacker, about sixty-six years of age, who resided a short distance from this city, on what is called the old plank road, met with an accident on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad track near Port Clinton, which resulted in his death. He left this city some days ago to visit his daughter, who lives in Hartford, and was, at the time of the accident, returning home. As the train approached Port Clinton he mistook that place for the suburbs of this city, and when the cars stopped at the depot in that village he got off the train. He did not discover his mistake until the cars had left there. He then started, as is supposed, to walk to this city on the track, but had taken only a few steps when he tripped upon some obstruction and fell in such a manner that his head came violently in contact with the iron rail, and death ensued almost immediately.

Henry County.

The Henry County Teacher's Institute is now in session. The attendance is quite small, but about forty teachers have been in attendance. It is a settled fact in this county that no teacher who possesses the certificate of qualification is going to hazard the reputation which the certificate implies by placing himself in a position where questions are asked. We suppose this to be the cause of the limited attendance. The exercises consist of class work on the various common school branches.

their work. They expect to finish before the next term of court, which occurs sometime in September. MODOC.

Fulton County.

Mrs. Sprague, an aged widow lady, living in the family of a Mr. Kellogg, of Pike township, was robbed last week of $500 which she had recently received for a piece of land. It is supposed that a young man named Clarey, employed by Mr. Kellogg, is the thief, and that he did the deed while the family were absent at Church. He has left the country, and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension, and $50 additional for the recovery of the money.

Rev. J. E. Vance, of Haskins, Wood county, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Fayette.

The Fulton county annual meeting of the Disciples will be held at the Disciple Church, in Wauseon, beginning August 28th, and continuing over the following Lord's day. Elder F. M. Green will conduct the meeting, assisted by other ministers from abroad.

Paulding County.

EDITOR BLADE:—On Saturday last, Gen. Curtis, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Paulding county, was buried here. His funeral was probably the largest ever witnessed in Antwerp. The town was literally crowded. The General came to Paulding county among its first settlers, and did a large business by trading with the Indians. Many anecdotes are told by his friends, of the bargains he frequently made in those early days; amongst others it is said that at one time he purchased quite a number of muskrat skins, giving in exchange a needle to each one, telling them that they were the last needles they would be able to get, as the needle man was dead.

He was a jolly, good-natured soul, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

There is some talk of building an elevator and grain warehouse here.

Extensive preparations are being made to make our County Agricultural Fair a complete success. ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Aug. 18.

Hancock County.

The *Jeffersonian* says:

Last Monday afternoon two boys named Cramer, who live about one half mile west of Mt. Blanchard, were playing with an old revolver in the door yard of their father's house, when the youngest, a child about six years old, pointed the weapon at his brother and pulled the trigger. The revolver was loaded with a wooden ball, that had been cut out by the children, and it struck the boy in the hip inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. The boys were standing very close together when the shot was fired, else the result might have been worse.

Last Wednesday afternoon a man named David Wilson, while trying to fix a belt in the saw mill near this place, accidentally fell against a buzz saw in motion, cutting his right thigh in a frightful manner, and injuring his left leg. Fears are entertained that it will be necessary to amputate his right leg.

Last Saturday a boy named Wm. Young, who lives with a man named Hemry, a short distance south of town, fell from a wagon while going to the Fair Ground, the hind wheel of the vehicle passing over his head, cutting and bruising it in a frightful manner. One of his ears was nearly taken off, and a long gash cut on each side of his head. He was taken to the office of Dr. Kimmel, where his wounds were promptly dressed, and he was otherwise cared for. He is now doing well and will soon recover.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Smash-up on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

A special telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Champaign City, Ills., dated Aug. 14th, says:

A serious accident occurred on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway this morning at Sydney. The way-freight, being two hours behind time, stopped at the tank for water, when the through freight came tearing along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and without giving any warning, rushed headlong into the caboose. The effect was terrible. Besides completely wrecking sixteen cars and one of the engines, it instantly killed one of the passengers, and horribly mangled three others. One man is missing, supposed to be in the wreck. A lady on the train, supposed to be the wife of the man killed, has lain unconscious most of the time since the disaster. She has told different stories as to who she is and where she came from. It is thought that her name is Brooks, and her husband is agent or member of some theatrical company. At 11 o'clock this morning an engine came for Drs. Howard and Pearman, who immediately left for the relief of the sufferers.

Hillsdale.

REV. D. W. C. DURGIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

HILLSDALE, August 18.—Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, of Newmarket, N. H., was unanimously elected President of Hillsdale College yesterday. He accepts and will enter upon the duties of that position at the opening of the fall term.

That Hot-and-Cold Resolution.

The Democracy of the Sixth District, by resolution, indorsed Senator Thurman. What does the *Enquirer* think of the Northwest now?—*Defiance Democrat.*

The Democrats of the Sixth District adopted resolutions on the currency question which emphatically condemn Mr. Thurman's course in the Senate. The resolution of confidence in Senator Thurman was proper enough. The men who adopted it believed that Senator Thurman was an honest man, and that when he came to know the will of his constituents he would execute it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

To Dyspeptics.

From a careful analysis of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, we can safely recommend it producing bread, biscuits, pastry, &c., which can be relished by the most sensitive dyspeptics, as healthy and nutritious.

Vote on the New Constitution.

Reports from all Parts of the State.

At Columbus the election passed off very quietly, and in most of the wards about 70 per cent. of the city vote was polled. In several large wards, the contest for Councilmen brought out a larger vote than the Constitution pure and simple would have done. Returns from all but two wards of Columbus show 158 majority for the Constitution, 424 for Minority Representation, 375 for License, and 172 against Railroad Aid. Returns from two townships show a majority of 303 against the Constitution, and 133 against License.

A special to the State Journal from Portsmouth shows 287 majority against the Constitution, and 100 for license.

Urbana city and township gives 375 majority against the Constitution, and 220 against license. Champaign county, it is reported, will give 1,200 majority against the Constitution.

Bucyrus township gives 375 majority against the Constitution, and 239 for license.

Sandusky city gives 97 majority against the new Constitution, and 716 in favor of license.

At Cadiz, for new Constitution, 116; against, 473. For minority representation, 97; against, 473. For railroad aid, 110; against, 473. For license, 142; against, 445.

Barnesville, Belmont county, Constitution, 89; against, 754. License, 221; against, 627.

The vote is very light, Portland, Jefferson county, gives 14 for Constitution, 178 against it; 98 for license, 93 against it. Lagrange—for Constitution, none; against, 71; for license 39; against, 39. Steubenville—majority in city and township against Constitution, 758; for license, 76. Railroad aid and minority representation were lost by still heavier majorities.

Specials to the Ohio State Journal thus far received show the following election returns: Delaware City and township, complete majorities against Constitution, 648; against license, 128. Delaware county is reported as being largely against the Constitution.

Nine wards of Zanesville give 700 majority against the Constitution and 400 against license.

A Cleveland dispatch says the election throughout that section of the State passed off quietly, and a light vote was polled. So little interest was manifested that it is difficult to obtain returns from the neighboring counties. The following are the reported majorities, as far as ascertained:

Cleveland city—Four wards, in favor of Constitution, 2,499; in favor of license, 1,498.

Stark county—Perry township and Massilion city, in favor of Constitusion, 594; in favor of license, 590. Alliance, against Constitution, 199; against license, 176. Canton, in favor of Constitution, 247; in favor of license, 209.

Summit county—Hudson, favor Constitution, 125; favor license, 11. Akron, six wards, favor Constitution, 322; favor license, 450. Portage township, favor Constitution, 25; favor license, 91. Franklin township, against Constitution, 233; against license, 4. Cuyahoga Falls, favor Constitution, 133; against license, 56.

Medina county—Medina, against Constitution, 41; against license, 41.

Ashtabula county—Conneaut, favor of Constitution, 290; against license, 118.

Mahoning county—Youngstown township and city, against Constitution, 73; against license, 151.

Trumbull county—Warren city and township, favor Constitution, 26; favor license, 58.

Jefferson county—Steubenville, against Constitution, 718; favor license, 87.

Columbiana county—New Lisbon and township, against Constitution, 427; against license, 206.

Tuscarawas county—Uhrichsville, against Constitution, 427; against license, 296.

Portage county—Auroro, favor Constitution, 45; against license, 28.

Richland county—Belleville, against Constitution, 272; against license, 61. Lucas and Monroe townships, against Constitution, 271; against license, 203.

There was a pretty full vote in Cincinnati on the new Constitution. Little electioneering was done. The keepers of the smallest grade of saloons voted against license. Seven city wards, casting 5,536 votes, give 458 for Constitution, and 2,785 for license.

Chillicothe—180 majority for Constitution, 453 majority for license.

Piqua—340 majority against Constitution, and 30 majority for license.

Wilmington reports license and Constitution largely defeated.

Fayette county, Washington Court House, reports 777 votes cast and four to one against license and Constitution.

Spring Creek township, Miami county—139 against Constitution.

Athens, 69 majority against Constitution, 127 majority for license.

Zanesville, 700 majority against Constitution, 600 for license.

Muskingum county probably 2,000 against Constitution.

New Lexington, 378 majority against Constitution, 22 against license.

St. Clairsville, 322 majority against Constitution, 144 against license.

Springfield—majority for Constitution, 670; for license, 185.

Ottawa reports Putnam county's majority 455 against Constitution, 303 against license.

Waynesville—435 against Constitution, 380 against license.

Millersburg—majority against Constitution, 260, and reports Holmes county 1,000 majority against.

Mt. Vernon—558 majority against Constitution.

All of the Wards of Cincinnati are in. About 22,000 votes were polled, but many were not cast on some questions. The result stands: Majority for Constitution, 6,483; majority for license, 11,529; majority for Minority Representation, 843.

Lebanon, majority 404 against Constitution, 15 against license.

London and four townships, Madison county, majorities 461 against the Constitution, 370 against license.

City of Hamilton—461 against Constitution.

At Dayton, the total vote on the new Constitution is about one-half. Majority for Constitution, 368; majority for license, 1,448.

NOTICE.

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to change Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory by annexation which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., as they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

S. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 11, 1874.

(*Continued from Fifth Page.*)

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a coup d' etat, is the way to success. Besides these he has a hundred good things about him. But these named traits make him perfectly unstable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear, good God, I thank thee that I am beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of the everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable; full of glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know soothen, and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving H. W. B.

SUNDAY MORNING, June, 1st, 1873.

"MY DEAR FRANK:—I am determined to make no resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would absolutely render me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes, would leave him worse off than before the agreement, viz: the Tripartite Covenant, was made. After my letter, through you to him, viz: the apology, was written he had had it a year; had condoned his wife's fault; had enjoined on me, with the utmost earnestness and solemnity, not to betray his wife nor leave his children to the blight. * * * * With such a man as this, there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. * * * * There is no use trying further to throw strong feeling upon me, and it brings peace that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

There are intimations that at the beginning and end of this letter, I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add, that on this day I felt such symptoms upon me. The main point is, that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I had little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture, but I resolved to stop short, and I waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Mouiton had better stop, too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a true and full statement, which I now make, and leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had repeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor, in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my church or family as to the foundation of rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise, I meant only that I would not betray the excessive affection which his wife, as I had been told, conceived for me, and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to adultery. If there had been such a fault in existence its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to destroy myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter. In reply to this note, which was calm and reserved, rather than gloomy, Mr. Mouiton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper, in which he deliberately and twice in succession reaffirmed his main statement that there was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treats my resolution as born of such morbid despair, as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion, and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exonerating him from the authorship of the base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So, once more, and this time against my calmer judgment, I patched up a hollow peace with him.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled on a "rough and ragged edge," in my prolonged effort to suppress this scandal, which has at last spread so much desolation through the land. But I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge, whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of the entire community, and especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods, daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

The full truth of this history, requires that one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it.—Money has frequently been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first, look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of "blackmail." This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterwards, I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over in five $1,000 bills, to raise which, I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and threat was made to me, by my confidential friend, that if $5,000 more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This, I saw at once was "blackmail" in its basest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873, I became inwardly satisfied that Mr. Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and I no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare, and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor his own household. But I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings, such as visits a father for a wrong-doing son, and, in times of great mental depression, this feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

Mr. Beecher here details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the church, and says of Tilton: "I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him, and to do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign, if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to charges against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that as I had failed, I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble. A mere useless sacrifice. But I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could, at this moment, remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so. If he has preserved all my effusions of feeling, he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the Committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication. For, though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief and despair, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me, or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great, and more irreparable evil. But, however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly ever state the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family and afterward for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by the unwise, blind and useless efforts to remedy that injury only, as it proved, at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family and the peace of my own Church."

His last words were:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make a full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses, that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duty.

AN EMPHATIC CHALLENGE.

"I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years, I have borne and suffered enough and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under any rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of another person's confidential communications. But, in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter, nor a document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have from any source whatever.

"IT IS TIME,

for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble, magnified a thousand fold, and like a sore spot of the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood. Whoever is buried with it, it is tim that the abomination be buried below al touch or power of resurrection."

It is stated in the Brooklyn Eagle that the servant girl business, referred to in Saturday's paper, will wear another complexion when the story of the girl, now in possession of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, is made public. The allegation is that Tilton was interested in her recall from Brooklyn. It seems from her statement now leaking out that she was an adopted child in the Tilton household, taken when an infant and treated as a member of the family. During the absence of Mrs. Tilton, this adopted daughter left the house, and on Mrs. Tilton's return related the occurrences leading to that act. After a while the story crept out, and Mrs. Tilton was sent by Tilton to more than one house to deny it, and the family finding it did not die out, the girl was induced to sign a statement denying what were called "wicked stories set on foot against 'T.'" After the retraction was obtained Tilton had the girl sent west to school, and Moulton paid her tuition and board bills. This is the girl's own story, as she told it to the Committee, to her school teacher and to Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Beecher left for Peekskill Saturday morning, and Mrs. Beecher says she does not think he will return before October.

The Argus states that Frank Moulton will speak, and that he will do as General Butler advised him—"Come in last."

THE YANKEE BLINDER!

Patented June 23, 1874.

The invention consists of a Blinder made independent of a bridle or halter, and applicable to prevent horses from jumping over fences, and thereby escaping from a pasture. The Blinder is not for travel, but is a bamper. The Blinder, that keeps the horse from jumping, can be removed, leaving a simple halter. It passes under the eyes, stopping all vision from side views as well as front, and as the horse approaches a fence—not seeing it or the ground on the opposite side—he fears to and will not leap the fence. State and County rights for sale. Address W. H. KENNEDY, Oberlin, Ohio.

J. F. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LANG.

PRICE, MACINTOSH & LANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

EST'D. 1858.

DOOLEY'S

YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING —BREAD.—

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

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Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

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Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

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Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

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Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

Reformers will soon have a new enemy to battle. The importation of opium to this country now amounts to nearly 250,000 pounds annually—ten times more than 30 years ago.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton is easier, with quotations nominal at 17c for middling uplands. Flour is steady, with a moderate demand; receipts 12,000 bbls; sales 14,000 bbls; $5 45@6 20 for extra state; $5 50@7 20 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is quiet and prices are without decided change; receipts 52,000 bush; sales 75,000 bu; 125@126½c for No 2 Chicago; 131c for No 2 Milwaukee; 135@137c for No 1 spring; 124@130c for old winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is quiet and firm, with a fair demand; receipts 47,000 bu; sales 67,000 bu at 80@81c for western mixed; 81½@82c for high mixed and yellow western. Barley nominal. Oats are dull; receipts 49,000 bu; sales 24,000 bu; 50@52c for new mixed western; 52@57c for do. white. Pork quiet; $23 75 for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef is nominal for western. Lard is quiet; 14 11-16c for steam. Whiskey—102c. Sugar steady. Petroleum—7c for crude and 11⅝c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 18th.—Flour—The market has been quiet and without material change. We quote: Fine $3 50@4 00; super fine $4 00@5 00; extra $5 00@6 00; double extra and fancy $6 00@7 50; rye $5 00. Wheat—The market has been firm and active, and prices show a decidedly upward tendency. We quote: Amber for immediate delivery firm and active at 117@117½c. Options in moderate request at 116½c seller the week, and 116½@117c seller September. Extra White Michigan 128c; No 1 White Michigan 125@126c; No 2 White Wabash 127½@128½c; No 3 do 124c; No 1 Red active and buoyant at 120c; no options reported; No 2 Red steady and active at 119c; No 3 Red quiet at 112c. Amber Illinois active and in moderate request at 121c for No 1 and 117½c for No 2. The Corn market was quiet and prices were inclined to weaken; High mixed inactive at 68½c; low mixed dull at 65c; no grade active at 67¾c; damaged dull at 61c; no optional sales reached. Oats looking up. No. 1 firm at 50c; No. 2 41½c; No. 1 white 50c; Michigan 42@43c, with latest quotations at the inside. Rejected quiet at 60c. Options inactive, the only transactions being in No. 2, seller Sept at 39½c. Other grades inactive and nominal. Mill feed quiet at an advance of 50c@200c. We quote bran at $16 00 per ton; shorts at $16 50; fine middlings $28 00. Corn meal unchanged at $27 00. Chop feed at $28 00. Pork steady at $26 50 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 14½@15½c per pound. Lard, 15½c for prime in bbls and 16c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—25c for fresh roll, 20@22@24c for fresh in kegs and 15@18c for common @ lb. Green apples, $1@$2 per bbl. Potatoes—Neshannocs, 40@50c; Long Pink Eyes, 50c; Mercers and Carters, 50c; peach blows, 60c; Early Rose, 45@50c, and 40@45c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 11@12c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 300c for large white; 225c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 140c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys 14@15c; dressed chickens, 12½c, per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $5.[illegible]; Lath, $2.75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@28; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, August 15.—Wheat unchanged; old No 2 red Toledo, 124c. Corn steady at 76c.

MILWAUKEE, August 17.—9:40 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 1, 112c; No. 2, 107c cash; 103½c seller August; 101½c seller September. Receipts, 40,000 bu; shipments, 117,000 bu.

DETROIT, August 16.—Wheat more active and steadier; extra, 124½@125½c; No 1 122½@122¾c; No 2, 117¾@118c. No 1 amber, 115½c. Corn neglected. Oats steady; No 1 mixed nominal at 42c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Wheat better and active; No 1 red, 116c; No 2, 113c. Corn better; high-mixed, 81c; low-mixed, 79c. Oats better; No 1 State, 45c; No 2 do, 43c; white, 46c. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots, 10c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 13c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Wheat quiet and sales of 7800 bush No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn in fair demand; 9,500 bush in car lots; mixed western at 72½@73c. Oats quiet; sales of 3,000 bush at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; red 105@108c; white 115@120c. Corn steady at 65@67c. Oats quiet at 45@48c. Cotton dull at 16½c. Whiskey steady 97c. Pork—no demand. Lard firm; summer 14@14½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders at 8½c asked; clear rib held at 11½c; clear nominally 12c. Bacon steady; shoulders at 9½c; clear rib 12½c; clear 13c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; sales sample lots No 2 fall at 115@118c; choice to fancy 120@125c. Corn very slow at 64c at east elevator. Oats lower at 41@42c on track. Rye quiet at 74@75c. Whiskey steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon stronger for small lots; shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 13½@13¾c; clear 13¾c buyer September. Lard unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and 1¾c lower; sales at 102½c cash; 102½c seller August; 98½c seller September. Corn quiet and easier at 65c cash or seller August 64½c. Oats quiet and easier at 37½c cash, 37c August; 35½c Sept. Rye steady at 72c. Barley weak and lower at 95c cash; 92c Sept. Pork easier at $22 25 cash; $23 37½ seller September. Lard easier at 14½@14½c cash; 11c seller year. Hogs firm and unchanged for best, others dull at $5 80@8 26c for inferior to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Flour, market quiet; superfine $4 50@5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 00@7 60; State Indiana and Ohio, $6 25@7 00; high grades, $8@$9. Wheat dull; red, new, 120@128c, and white, 135c. Rye—State, 88c. Corn—western mixed, 8[illegible]@83c. Oats declining at 48@50c for mixed. Petroleum quiet and steady; 11½ for refined 8@8½c for Crude in barrels, and 4½@4¾c in bulk. Whiskey quiet at 102c for western in iron. Butter steady; western choice 22@25c; fair to good, 19@21c. Cheese firm. western Reserve, 12½@13c; half skins, 10c. Eggs firm and very active; western, 14@20c.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Flour steady; State and western superfine, $4 00@4 75; extra, $5 25@5 85; family, $7 00@7 75. Wheat—Western dull and lower; 128@130c for red; 134@135c for Amber. Corn dull and nominal; western mixed, 78c. Oats firm; western mixed, 48@50c; western white, 50@52c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Hay dull and unchanged at $16@$18. Provisions quiet and heavy; Mess Pork $24@25 00. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib sides, 11@11½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 10c, clear rib sides, 1[illegible]c. Hams, sugar-cured, 16½@17c. Lard, nominal; refined, 15@15½c. Butter—western quiet; prime to choice, 24@26c; fair to good, [illegible]c. Cheese—Western steady; good to choice, 24@25c; prime, 26c. Coffee dull; fair to prime Rio, nominally 19@21c. Crude petroleum, nominal at 4½@4¾c. Whiskey steady at 102c.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The Wool market for the week has been quiet and firm. Sales of foreign and domestic foot up a good average, being upwards of 2,000,000 lbs, with very little excitement in the market. The transactions for some time past have been exclusively for consumption. The principal transactions have been in fleeces, the sales comprising 424,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and includes some lots heavy, medium and fine Ohio at 51c; good average lot of medium and extra at 52@53c; choice X and XX, 51@55c; XXX and pick lock [illegible]. The sales of Michigan fleeces have been 188,000 lbs, at 47c for coarse and low, and [illegible] for good, extra and above, the principal sales of the description having been at [illegible]. The sales of Wisconsin fleeces have been [illegible] at [illegible]; the most desirable lots not offering under [illegible]. Delaine and combing fleeces are in demand, buyers have not been so numerous as last week; the transactions have been [illegible]; washed, [illegible]; coarse, fine and choice medium unwashed, 40@45c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Wool quiet and firm; stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, 52@55c; extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]; combing washed, [illegible]; combing unwashed, [illegible]; Canada combing, [illegible]; fine unwashed, [illegible]; coarse and medium unwashed, [illegible]; tub washed, [illegible]; extra and merino pulled, [illegible]; No. 1 and superfine pulled, [illegible].

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, August 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head. The market was fairly active for good grades at unchanged prices. Texans sold at $[illegible]; one lot extra choice to prime steers sold at $[illegible]; poor to good native $[illegible]; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head. The market was quiet and easier but not lower; grass fed hogs sold at $[illegible]; good to extra, $[illegible]; bulk of sales at $[illegible]; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head. Prices nominal at $3@5 for common to choice.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Beeves—Receipts today, [illegible] head, making the total supply for week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. The quality was somewhat better than last week, and the market a shade firmer at an advance of ¼c. Poor to medium native steers, [illegible]; fair to good do, [illegible]; prime to extra, [illegible]; poor to fair Texans, [illegible]. Sheep and lambs—Receipts today, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. Market trade is steady. Sheep, [illegible]. Lambs, [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts today, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. None offering. Live and Dressed hogs firm; [illegible] for grassfed and [illegible] for corn fed.